FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 123 *24 June 1983*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

CSSR MBFR Delegate Presents Agreement Proposal BB 1

ALBANIA

Ramiz Alia Visits Diber, Kukes Districts B 1
Addresses Diber Cooperativists B 1
Assails SFRY at Kukes Rally B 2
Carcani Addresses Stockbreeders' Meeting B 5
Meetings of People's Assembly Commissions B 6
Judiciary Commission B 6
Agriculture, Health Commissions B 7
Other Commissions B 8

BULGARIA

Zhivkov, Delegation Return From GDR 23 Jun C 1
Allegation of Mafia Involvement in Agca Case C 1
Zhivkov Congratulations to USSR's Andropov C 2
Stanishev Addresses Dimitrov Anniversary Meeting C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Further Materials on Prague Peace Assembly D 1
Reporters' Film Confiscated [DPA] D 1
More on Film Seizures [Vienna Television] D 1
Western Reporting Assailed [RUDE PRAVO 22 Jun] D 2
Canon's Pre-Assembly Praise D 2
[LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE 18 Jun]
Former Mexican President Received D 3
Statements by Romanians D 3
CPCZ's Stefanak Interviewed on Talks in FRG D 4
[RUDE PRAVO 17 Jun]
Religious Communities Searched; Arrests Made [DPA] D 5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Address at Youth Award Ceremony E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 18/19 Jun]
Reaction to Kohl Statement on 'Divided Germany' E 5
Continuing Reportage on Zhivkov Official Visit E 6
Zhivkov Dinner Toast E 6
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 22 Jun]
Leaders Visit Plant E 9
Zhivkov Delegation Departs E 10
Border 'Invaded,' Facilities 'Destroyed' E 10
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22 Jun]
GDR-PRC Communications Cooperation Reported E 10
Krenz Meets With French CP Politburo Member E 11

HUNGARY

Materials on National Assembly Summer Session F 1
Initial Events, Lazar Speech F 1
Further on Lazar Speech F 6
Report on 22 Jun Council of Ministers Session F 8
Losonczi, Lazar Greet PRC Leaders on Elections F 8
Briefs: Pakistani Cultural Exchange; F 8
New County First Secretary

POLAND

Materials on Visit of Pope John Paul II G 1
Urban on Pope-Jaruzelski Meeting G 1
Pope-Walesa Meeting Reported G 2
Officials Attend Departure G 2
Jablonski Address at Departure G 3
Primate Glemp's Address G 5
Pope's Farewell Speech G 6
PAP Cites Press on Visit G 8
POLITYKA Editor Views Visit G 9
Benefits of Visit G 10
Agreement on Need To Build G 11
Warsaw Mayor Dissolves Polish Artists Union G 11
Baka Attends PZPR Reform Commission Meeting G 11
Rakowski Discusses Young People's Prospects G 12
[TRYBUNA LUDU 21 Jun]
Jaruzelski Receives Soviet Planning Officials G 14

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Congratulates Andropov on Election H 1
Mongolia's Tsedenbal Addresses Friendship Rally H 1
[SCINTEIA 18 Jun]
Ceausescu Receives Ecuador Party Leader H 5
Ceausescu Receives New Ambassador from Guinea H 6

YUGOSLAVIA

Mugabe Interviewed at Conclusion of Visit I 1
[BORBA 20 Jun]
Communique Issued on Visit by Sweden's Palme I 3
UNCTAD Developments Seen as 'Sluggish' I 5
Developing Countries Fear Impasse I 5
Progress at 'Complete Deadlock' I 6
'Minimum' Results Anticipated I 7
Soviets To Repay Kosovo for Faulty Gas Line I 7
SFRY-Bulgarian Border Meetings Held I 8
At Negotin [BORBA 20 Jun] I 8
At Dimitrovgrad [POLITIKA 20 Jun] I 8
Mijatovic Receives French Socialist Leader I 8
Gligorov Cites Measures to Stabilize Economy I 9
Planinc: SFRY to Attend Balkans Meeting I 9
Ljubicic, Ckrebic Talk With Kosovo Leaders I 10
Kosovo Emigration Report Criticized I 14

CSSR MBFR DELEGATE PRESENTS AGREEMENT PROPOSAL

LD231449 Prague CTK in English 1318 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Vienna [no date as received] -- A draft summary agreement on mutual reduction of armed forces and armament and on related measures in central Europe was presented by the Czechoslovak delegation on behalf of the socialist countries at today's plenary session of the participants in the arms reduction talks here.

The draft emphasizes that the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe should be started regardless of disagreement on the initial numbers of troops of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, as the final goal, to reach equal lower levels of armed forces armament, is decisive.

The document is another significant initiative of the Warsaw Treaty member states which elaborates the Prague Political Declaration on January 5, 1983. It calls on the participants in the talks to pledge that within three years from the agreement's coming into effect they will reduce their armed forces in central Europe so that the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will have 900,000 men, including 700,000 members of the army and 200,000 members of the air force, in the region at the most.

The reduction of troops is to be accompanied by the reduction of their equipment. No side is expected to exceed the agreed levels even for a short time.

The document provides for supervision of the reduction of troops as well as an effective control of the number of troops after the overall reduction.

Head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Ambassador Emil Keblusek, who presented the new draft agreement of the socialist countries at the session, pointed out that the complex of proposals submitted by the socialist countries, ensures all necessary prerequisites for mutually acceptable agreements and for progress in Vienna. Now it is up to the West to give a constructive reply.

RAMIZ ALIA VISITS DIBER, KUKES DISTRICTS

Addresses Diber Cooperativists

AU211942 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Summary] Ramiz Alia, secretary of the AWP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, continued his visit to Diber District. This morning Ramiz Alia visited and had talks with the cooperativists of Maqellare. Ramiz Alia's arrival in this cooperative was welcomed with great joy and enthusiasm by the people. Accompanying Ramiz Alia were candidate Politburo member Girjako Mihali, Central Committee member Jashar Menzelxhiu, Central Committee candidate member Sulejman Baholli, and Minister of Construction Farudin Hoxha. They were also accompanied by Faik Kopaci, first secretary of the district's AWP Committee; and Skender Dema, chairman of the People's Council Executive Committee. The leader of the agricultural cooperative welcomed Alia and informed him about the achievements of this cooperative and thanked him about the achievements of this cooperative and thanked him for his visit.

"Afterwards Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke. He thanked everyone for the warm welcome that he was given saying it is the expression of your love for the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha. Comrade Ramiz Alia brought greetings from Comrade Enver Hoxha, which were welcomed with fiery applause and shouting. He pointed out the patriotic traditions of the people in this region. He said that the patriot Adyl Frasheri stopped here in Maqellare in 1878 and talked with the patriotic people of this area about Albania's independence. He expressed his joy for the economic achievements attained and gave valuable advice, stating that the examples of the distinguished brigades in the economy should be followed by others because the possibilities exist. He said that there is no reason to search for experience from far away when we have it here.

"Comrade Ramiz Alia suggested that alongside agriculture, livestock should also be developed because each helps the other. New ideas should be extensively introduced into every work process so that we can advance even further. Comrade Ramiz Alia also dwelled on the problems of herding the cooperativists' livestock. He pointed out that the new party measure on this subject is for the people's good, because the party, as always, thinks of the people's good. Today this might seem difficult, he said, but soon the value of herding livestock will be understood by all. This herding is not a simplistic gathering, but a scientific treatment of livestock, from which we will then be able to produce more meat and milk.

"Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia stated that the successes being achieved in various sectors have influenced the improvement of the people's lives. He said that we will live better if we work more, study more, raise the standard of our culture, and struggle against old concepts which have hindered us in the past. And if we do not resolutely struggle against them they will hinder us again. Thus, we must permanently struggle against backward customs, support the new socialist ideas, and move forward. Comrade Ramiz Alia informed the inhabitants of this area about the present international situation. He said that under the conditions of the present world situation it is our task to strengthen the people's unity and their unity with the party, to raise vigilance against enemies, to continually train for the homeland's defense so that we will always be ready to defend it."

Ramiz Alia's speech was listened to attentively and interrupted by applause. This afternoon Ramiz Alia visited the fruit blocks of this district's agricultural enterprise. He met with the enterprise's specialists and directors. He was informed about the achievements of this enterprise's workers. "He congratulated them on their work and gave valuable suggestions about increasing horticultural production and especially about the work which should be done in the future toward mechanizing this production."

Assails SFRY at Kukes Rally

AU230847 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 23 Jun 83

["Big Popular Rally in the City of Kukes -- Comrade Ramiz Alia Holds a Speech" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 23 (ATA) -- Yesterday before noon, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Ramiz Alia, left Diber District. He was seen off with great love by thousands of inhabitants. Comrade Ramiz Alia arrived for a visit in Kukes District.

Comrade Ramiz Alia, who is accompanied in this visit by the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and minister of finances, Comrade Qirjako Mihali; the minister of construction, Farudin Hoxha; and the member of the Central Committee of the party, Mehmet Karakushi, was welcomed with enthusiasm and wholeheartedness by thousands of inhabitants of Kukes; by miners, sawers and geologists, by cooperativists from the zone of Shemri, Kruma, Shishtavec and other villages.

Here, he was welcomed by the first secretary of the party committee of the district Sulejman Bushati, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the district people's council Rakip Balla and other comrades.

A big popular rally was organised at the main square of the city. It was opened by the first secretary of the district party committee, Sulejman Bushati.

Amidst the undescribable revolutionary enthusiasm, the floor was taken by Ramiz Alia, who conveyed to the people of Kukes District the best greetings and wishes on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and personally in the name of our beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Comrade Ramiz Alia on the International Situation

Dwelling on some problems of the international situation Comrade Ramiz Alia said that our party and government have pursued and pursue a policy of good neighbourlines with all the countries of the Balkans, trying to have normal relations and cooperation with them in all the fields of mutual benefit. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has been led by these principles and aims in its relations with Yugoslavia as well. If, actually, the Albanian-Yugoslav relations are not as they should be, the fault is on the side of the Yugoslav leaders who continue to pursue a chauvinist policy towards the population of Kosovo and to stir up, by all manner of means a non-stop hostile campaign against our country. They accuse us of alleged interference in their home affairs and make us responsible for the tragic events of Kosovo and for the grave situation reigning there. But all these claims are groundless and mere concoctions and slanders.

The numerous facts, not only of the past but of the present as well, prove that it is the Titoites those who have interfered with all their means in our affairs and they have made maximum efforts to undermine our freedom, independence and socialist order.

The anti-Albanian campaign launched by the Yugoslav leaders aims at the Yugoslav opinion and at the world one. They try to confound and deceive it, because they are afraid that their crimes and responsibilities in Kosovo may be uncovered.

But neither the world opinion, nor Kosovo, nobody, believe in the slanders fabricated by the Yugoslav propaganda. The events in Kosovo are not a coincidence and they are not caused by a group of hostile or unconscious people. We consider revolutionaries and patriots those valiant boys and courageous girls of Kosovo that are called counter-revolutionaries by the Yugoslav propaganda. They are such because they have wanted and want justice, equality and respect for the democratic and national rights of the people, because they wish Kosovo good and do not wish Yugoslavia bad. These people, with pure sentiments and above-board in politics, do not confound the spirit of internationalism with nationalism. The Yugoslav leaders want to apply them "nationalist" and "irredentist" epithets in order to hide their pseudosocialist and pseudointernationalist countenance.

The Belgrade chiefs make a great fuss about the so-called "unity-fraternity", which they praise to the skies and present it as the corner stone of the coexistence of the peoples and nations that make up Yugoslavia. But "unity-fraternity" can exist only when all live in equal conditions, when all have the same political, economic, cultural and other rights. The Kosovars are neither equal with the others nor have they the same rights. They are oppressed, persecuted and denigrated.

The Albanian people will never abandon their task of defending their Albanian brothers living in Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro when the latter are being persecuted and terrorized by the Great Serb chauvinists. They have condemned and will strongly condemn the denationalizing policy being pursued towards the Kosovars and will denounce those inhumane acts that are being committed against them. We wish and work to live in good neighbourliness with Yugoslavia. If the Yugoslav leadership too wants the same things in regard to Albania, as it claims of verbally sometimes, there is only one condition, to put an end to the oppression in Kosovo, to put an end to the hostile policy towards Albania.

Comrade Ramiz Alia on the Problems at Home

Kukesi, said Comrade Ramiz Alia, is a district with glorious patriotic traditions. The people of Kukes are resolute fighters for the new life, loyal to the line and the teachings of the party active builders and defenders of socialism.

Many external enemies have laid their foot on these terrorists. Just as the entire Albanian people, the people of Kukes too have always been on foot and chin up and chest out, have fought with rare bravery to defend the honour, freedom and independence of the homeland.

In these territories and high mountains, Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out, the people elected Avni Rustemi deputy. This ardent fighter for democracy, fought together with Bajram Curri, the wise brave men and the defender and tribune of the rank and files. Here too, the struggle launched by the legendary partisans led by the Communist Party of Albania was severe.

This struggle was crowned with the complete freedom and genuine independence of Albania, with the establishment of the people's power, making the people masters of their own distinies. With the liberation of the country, the entire people of Kukes upon the call of the party, pitched completely in the constructive work to change completely the view of the country.

We had to overcome great difficulties, to make really titanic efforts to reach the present heights of socialism.

The new city of Kukes, this great and beautiful deed of the party, this socialist town with many-storied houses, with educational, cultural and health institutions, is an expression of our new guaranteed and happy life socialism brought about.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke of the achievements of the District of Kukes, the transformations that have taken place due to the tireless work and the great efforts of the working class and cooperativist peasantry and people's intelligentsia of Kukes.

Continuing his speech at the meeting, Comrade Ramiz Alia said that Albanis is a stabilized country, which relies on its own feet, she is an economically developed country, advanced from the cultural and educational viewpoint, strong as for its defence and security, that develops dynamically in all the fields. Today, when everywhere in the world of capital and round us, a grave political and economic, moral spiritual crisis has occurred, when production in industry and other sectors is falling and is undergoing prolonged stagnation, when the living conditions of hundreds of millions of rank and files are worsening more and more, our society is sound, vital and optimistic, sure of the future.

The indisputable superiority of our socialist social order is clearly seen everywhere. It is manifested with a great force in economy too, in this decisive field of the activity of the people. With our toil and sweat, we have created an economy which serves the growing needs of the working people and of the entire society, an economy which serves the defence of our socialist homeland. This is a historic experience which fully proves the vitality of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, the correctness of the line elaborated by the party and the policy applied by our party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head.

Our reality clearly testifies that the reliance on your own forces, on the creative work of the people, on the technical professional abilities of our people, on the country's assets and on our inner resources, have been and are salvation for the rapid and all-round development of the country in complete independence.

Our country does not receive loans, aids, credits from the capitalist and revisionist countries. This is neither a sign of "being maverick", nor "self-isolation", as our enemies claim. The consistent implementation of this line is an indispensable condition to bar the way to any form of capitalist exploitation and neocolonialist plunder of the assets and economic resources of the country. This is also the sole correct road to open wide vistas to the independent development in every direction of our country.

There is no manifestation of the economic crisis in Albania, he continued. There is no inflation, no unemployment, precisely because she has developed industry on the basis of its raw materials and mainly for its needs, because the village in our country is populated, and we have an intensive agriculture, because she consistently abides by the economic laws of socialism.

The correctness of our road comes forcefully to the fore when we compare our situation with the very grave economic situation that prevails in many countries such as in the Titoite Yugoslavia and elsewhere, where the foreign loans have amounted to tens and hundreds of billions of dollars and rubles, through which the superpowers and other imperialist powers suffocate them, plunder their assets and force them to be subjugated.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out the work organized by the party throughout the country and in all levels to gradually work out the draft plan of the 8th Five-Year Plan (1986-1990) of the development of the economy and culture and the perspectives opened to the District of Kukes over the coming 5-year plan.

CARCANI ADDRESSES STOCKBREEDERS' MEETING

AU201420 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Tirana, June 20 (ATA) -- Implementing the tasks laid down by the 8th congress of the party on the further development of the hilly and highland zones, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Executive Committee of the People's Council of the district of Tepelene organized in one of the halls of the house of culture and the folk creativeness of the city a national meeting yesterday. Attending were stockbreeders and specialists of the agricultural economies specialized in livestock, leading cadres of the organs of the party, power, and the economy from different districts of the country etc.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Adil Carcani; the first secretary of the district party committee, Manxhar Binaj; the chairman of the Executive Committee of People's Council of the district, Hasan Musta etc.

The meeting was declared open by the Minister of Agriculture, Themie Thomai.

The speakers who took the floor spoke of the good experience from the work on the constant increase of the livestock products and the fulfillment of high economic-financial indexes.

Opinions were also exchanged on the rapid apply of the advanced technology, the raising of the concentration and specialization to a higher level, the improvement of the work with reproduction etc.

Comrade Adil Carcani too spoke at the meeting. After evaluating the proceedings of this meeting, he pointed out the great importance of the transformation of the hilly-highland economies specialized in stock breeding and the perspectives which are opened up for their economic development and strengthening.

Appreciating the advanced experience in the district of Tepelene and some other districts, Comrade Adil Carcani underlined the need for a more organised work for the scientific generalization and the implementation of this experience on a broader scale in all the economies. In conclusion Comrade Adil Carcani said that a greater work must be done to successfully fulfill the tasks of this year and the entire 7th Five-Year Plan in all the fields.

The participants in the meeting made visit in the livestock complexes and some stock-breeding centers.

Yesterday, too, Comrade Adil Carcani had a meeting with the leading cadres of the organs of the party, power and the economic enterprises of the district of Tepelene.

During his stay in this district, Comrade Adil Carcani made a visit in the "Xheladin Beqiri" livestock cooperative of Progonat, where he was welcomed with love by hundreds of cooperativists, veterans, military men, young men and women.

A meeting was organized in the square of the village, where the secretary of the party bureau of the cooperative, Gramoz Ruci, informed Comrade Adil Carcani of the socioeconomic development of the cooperative and its good achievements especially during the last 3 years.

As against 1980, last year there were produced more of the following: 1100 quintals of milk, 370 quintals of meat and 23 quintals of wool. The objectives for this year are even higher. Efforts are being made so that by the end of the current year 105 kg. of milk per goat and 45 kg. of milk per sheep be taken. The measures adopted and the hitherto results guarantee the successful realisation of the tasks in milk, meat and wool production.

Among the enthusiasm of those present the floor was taken by Comrade Adil Carcani, who greeted them on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally. After speaking on the contribution made by the patriot people of this region to the struggles for freedom and national and social liberation, and in particular to Anti-Fascist National Liberation War and the socialist construction of the country, he dwelt on some problems that emerge at the present stage for the development of agriculture and livestock in particular, by devoting a great attention not only to the numerical increase of the livestock but to the growth of productivity in particular.

Many cooperativists from Kurvelesh pledged that through untiring work, with great mobilisation, readiness and revolutionary vigilance, they will score other fresh successes.

Then Comrade Adil Carcani went to the martyrs' graves of Kurvelesh I Siperm and laid a bouquet of flowers. He paid a visit to the historic museum of the district. There he had a cordial talk with a group of veterans of war and labour of this district.

MEETINGS OF PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY COMMISSIONS

Judiciary Commission

AU211415 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] In preparation for the third session of the Tenth Legislature of the People's Assembly, the Judiciary Commission of the People's Assembly, chaired by the commission's leader, Comrade Enver Halili, met today. The commission listened to a report on the implementation of laws by the court organs and the ensuing problems in the struggle to prevent law-breaking, which was delivered by Comrade Aranit Cela, president of the Supreme Court. It also listened to the report on the work done by the prosecuting organs to control the implementation of laws, which was delivered by Comrade Rrapo Mimo, the prosecutor general. The reports emphasized that in implementing the directives of the Eighth AWP Congress, the courts and prosecuting offices, organs of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, have struggled to defend the socialist judicial order, to prevent penal acts, and to educate workers with the spirit of implementing laws, by strengthening their ties with the masses and their cooperation with the state organs.

Work has improved in controlling the precise and standard implementation of laws throughout the country.

The members of the commission discussed the reports. They asked questions and made observations. The commission pointed out that the effectiveness of prevention work should be raised to a higher level by further deepening the line of the masses, strengthening control and account-rendering, and increasing the role of assistant judges and people's prosecutors. Among other things, this requires that the judicial prosecuting organs further strengthen their cooperation and coordination with the state organs, that they further and continually revolutionize their work methods and style, and that they continually raise their ideological and professional standard. It was pointed out that the people's councils should raise their demands for accounts from the courts, and at the same time the latter should show more initiative in meeting this demand.

Likewise at this meeting, it was pointed out that, although a number of unlawful acts had been minimized, the prosecuting organs should better organize the practical control of their interventions, should deepen their general studies, and should perfect their information in order to further raise the quality of their work.

In conclusion, the commission's chairman drew conclusions about the problems which were discussed. The commission also discussed the draft laws and decrees, and other materials that will be presented to the People's Assembly for approval. It made the necessary observations and suggestions and defined its tasks in achieving those goals.

Agriculture, Health Commissions

AU221957 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] The Permanent Commission for Agriculture of the People's Assembly met today under the chairmanship of Comrade Dhimiter Petro, its chairman. The deputies examined the materials to be presented to the coming session of the People's Assembly. They exchanged opinions and made valuable suggestions concerning these materials. Particular attention was paid by the commission to the bills pertaining to the drafting, approval, and implementation of the single and general plan for the development of the national economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; the bill for the drafting and implementation of the state budget; and other materials.

The deputies also outlined the opinion of electors in the areas they represent. They dwelled on the work carried out to date and on improved measures needed to fulfill plans in the agricultural sector and on the drafting of next year's plan for this sector. The commission also discussed the work carried out to date by the respective central organs in connection with the problems raised by the deputies at the Commission's previous meeting. The Commission for Agriculture then defined its own tasks for the future.

The Permanent Commission for Health and Communal Services of the People's Assembly also met today under the chairmanship of Comrade Nazmije Poga. The commission listened to a report delivered by Kudret Arapi, minister of the communal economy, on the implementation of legislation in the field of communal economy and particularly on the decision of the People's Assembly for the further development of the communal sector. The members of the commissions asked questions, made observations, and discussed the report. It was stressed that a number of measures have been adopted and are being implemented to extend the communal services network and its specialization, to improve the quality of these services, which have better met the needs of the people, particularly recently.

The commission pointed out that even greater efforts will be required in the future to further extend the network of communal services and to raise the quality of their work, particularly in working centers and in the villages, as well as for improved planning and material and technical supply, for an elevation of the professional qualification of the workers, the extension of the network of water supplies, and a better check on the utilization of water supplies and electricity. The commission also examined the bills, decrees, and other materials to be presented for approval by the People's Assembly. The commission also defined its own tasks for the future.

Other Commissions

AU220720 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] The Permanent Commission for Planning and Budgeting of the People's Assembly chaired by its leader, Luan Muhameti, has met. The commission discussed the draft laws for drafting, approving, and implementing the general and individual plan of economic and cultural development of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and for drafting and implementing the state buaget, as well as other materials which will soon be presented to the People's Assembly for discussion and approval. The above-mentioned draft laws are a result of the generalization of experience and tasks determined by the present stage of our country's economic and cultural development according to the party's directives and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha. In connection with this the commission set its own tasks. The commission also dwelt on the measures being taken to discuss the drafting of the 1984 plan. At the same time it approved the work program for control which will be exercised at the center and at the base in the field of legislation for investments and capital construction.

In conclusion, the chairman pointed out to the deputies the measures taken by the central organs in connection with the problems they raised at a previous meeting.

The permanent Commission for Education and Culture of the People's Assembly also met. It was chaired by its leader, Kristaq Rama. The commission discussed and exchanged opinions on the draft laws and other materials which will be presented to the third session of the People's Assembly for discussion. The deputies, also pointing out the electors' ideas, the experience of the state organs' work, and especially the experience of those working in education and culture, approved the materials they discussed and also made suggestions and observations. The commission devoted special attention to the discussion of draft laws which will be discussed and approved in the assembly. The commission defined the problems which will be analyzed and its future activity.

ZHIVKOV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM GDR 23 JUN

AU231626 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1520 GMT on 23 June interrupts its regular program and carries a brief live relay of the return from the GDR of the Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman. The announcer describes the landing of the delegation's special plane and notes the positive results of the visit, as well as the documents that had been signed.

The following persons were identified as attending the reception: Aleksandur Lilov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and Kiril Zarev.

The live relay from Sofia Airport ends at 1527 GMT.

ALLEGATION OF MAFIA INVOLVEMENT IN AGCA CASE

AU231944 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 23 Jun 83

[By BTA correspondent Khristo Petrov: "How Agca Was Forced To Make 'Disclosures'" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Rome, June 23 -- Last week an impressive police roundup in thirty Italian provinces against "the New Organized Camorra" -- the Napoli Mafia, threw light on a number of important facts. It became obvious from these that the intelligence services have been aided by the chieftains of the criminal world in forcing the Turkish terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca to reveal his absolutely false version about the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul the Second and to level incredible slanders against the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov.

The first and the second programme of the Italian Television and the press reported in great detail how the imprisoned chief of the "New Organized Camorra" Rafaele Cutolo has acted in order to push Ali Agca towards a "revelation". After the court trial at which Agca was sentenced to life imprisonment for his attempt on the life of the pope, writes the newspaper "UNITA", this dangerous criminal was sent to the same prison in which, one of the bosses of the Napoli Mafia, Rafaele Cutolo, was serving a sentence. It became evident from the statements made by his men, the newspaper adds, that Don Rafaele has shown an uncommon "personal interest" in the Turkish terrorist and has took it upon himself to make him talk. To this end blackmails of all sorts were put in action and even murder threats were levelled at Agca, in order to ram it into his head what to talk. In all this, an active part was played by Father Mario Santini, the prison priest. In the handling of Agca he was actively aided by one of the leaders of the terrorist organization of the "Red Brigades", Giovanni Senzani.

In the opinion expressed in the newspaper "REPUBBLICA" Father Mario Santini had been the courier of the chief of "The New Organized Camorra", he was taking coded letters out of the prison to deliver them to Camorra-members at large. The newspaper recalls that it was precisely Santini who first received the orders for the "repentance" of Agca. In this connection the newspaper "PAESE SERA" stresses: "It turned out that Agca needs no interpreter: He has taken his lessons in Italian under an extraordinary maestro, the chief of the "Red Brigades". Therefore Agca has not been in isolation, as the law demanded".

Upon completing the "course of education" there appeared in the prison a representative of the Italian secret services, before whom, according to the official version, the Turkish neofascist for the first time made his "new unmaskings". "Until now the Italian court authorities", recalls "UNITA" in this connection, "insisted that before the meeting with the agent of the Italian intelligence Agca has had no contact with anyone in prison". The press does not rule it out that precisely the Italian intelligence agencies, under a suggestion from the American Central Intelligence Agency, have entrusted Cutolo and his aiders with the task of making the Turkish terrorist "repel" [as received].

All this makes "CORRIERE DELLA SERA" mark: "After the great roundup an intertwining of inquiries is at hand, which puts different persons in the limelight. Camorra-members, repentant-terrorists, a priest and political figures, lawyers and administrators, people of the secret offices and of the p-2 (the secret Mason lobby), and also the assassin and the pope. This is an intrigue which causes simultaneously bewilderment and fear".

This remark by "CORRIERE DELLA SERA" has its serious grounds to be made. The press wrote repeatedly that the Italian special services have resorted to cooperation with the Mafia in cases they find difficult to handle. This was best illustrated in the case of the kidnapping of the American General Dozier by "Red Brigade" terrorists. It was precisely then that the Italian and the American special agencies resorted to the aid of the chieftains of the gangster organization, in order to learn the hideout of the terrorists.

All this prompted "PAESE SERA" to publish today a commentary headlined "Now the Bulgarian Trail Turned Out to Be The Patched-up Affair It Was Called". The newspaper stresses explicitly: "The so-called 'Bulgarian trail' which sprang out from the 'disclosures' of Ali Agca, will in all likelihood turn out to be nothing more than a badly put-up political job. The conclusion comes as a result of the colossal 'operation against the Camorra' which pushed to the foreground behind-the-scenes actions related to the pressure to which Mehmet Ali Agca has been exposed in the prison in Ascoli Piceno, in order to make him 'repel' [as received] and disclose 'the plot', or in other words to 'confess' what has been dictated to him."

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATIONS TO USSR'S ANDROPOV

AU161700 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has sent a telegram to Yuriy Andropov, expressing most cordial fraternal congratulations on the occasion of his election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Communists and all working people in Socialist Bulgaria, the telegram emphasizes, highly regard your selfless and fruitful political activity, your organizational talent, principle-mindedness and efficiency as well as your energetic efforts to perfect the developed socialist society in the Soviet Union, to achieve the goals of Soviet foreign policy and to safeguard world peace. In you the BCP and all Bulgarians see and deeply respect the consistent worker for the unbreakable and life-giving Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, the telegram emphasizes.

STANISHEV ADDRESSES DIMITROV ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU181925 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Sofia, June 18 (BTA) -- "It is impossible to fight in deed for socialism in your own country if you are not fighting against the enemies of the Soviet state where this socialism is being realized." These words of Georgi Dimitrov's were underlined today at the solemn meeting here to commemorate his 101st birthday anniversary.

Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary on the CC of the BCP, emphasized in his paper that in the present-day tense international situation, of actual importance is Georgi Dimitrov's assessment of the cause of the Great October, his attitude towards the world historical experience and the merits of the CPSU and the Soviet state for the development of the world revolutionary process.

He pointed out that the policy of all-round cooperation and getting closer together with the USSR has become an inexhaustible force for Bulgaria's socialist upsurge, for her stability and high international prestige today.

The meeting was attended by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, members and candidate-members of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, secretaries of the CC of the BCP, members of the government, heads of public and popular organisations, of creator's and scientific unions.

Mr Dimitur Stanishev went on by saying: "Today, when there is a serious and direct danger for world peace, Dimitrov's theoretical and political approach to the complicated and controversial international reality is acquiring extremely pressing importance. Georgi Dimitrov viewed the struggle between the two trends in world politics, embodied by socialism and capitalism, as an objectively grounded phenomenon of a clear class content. On the basis of this analysis he revealed the causes and sources of the international tension and argumentated the possibility for averting a world war, for preserving and consolidating peace".

The speaker pointed out that today, like in the days of Dimitrov, the aspiration for world domination continues to be the main content of the imperialist foreign policy. Today the U.S. imperialism is after world domination and superiority. The aggression forces of imperialism have become activated and are launching a total counter-offensive against the forces of social progress.

The U.S. imperialism's next in a series adventurist crusade against real socialism, against all the revolutionary and democratic forces in the world, features an unprecedented escalation of the "psychological war". Its anti-Soviet, anti-socialist including anti-Bulgarian orientation is evident. The ideological subversive activity of the militant imperialist circles has acquired unseen dimensions. Unseen dimensions also were acquired by the pressure exerted by the U.S. imperialism on all who reject the policy of dictat and arbitrariness in international relations, imposed by Washington.

The endeavours at imposing a stepped up arms competition through the deployment of new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in some Western European countries, the speaker went on, the policy of economic discrimination towards the socialist countries, the interference of imperialism in the domestic affairs of various countries, the attempts at destabilizing countries with socialist and progressive regimes -- all those are elements of the global imperialist policy of confrontation, threats and blackmailing. The BCP CC secretary emphasized: "This policy, which was also confirmed at the recent NATO session in Paris, in actually undermining the whole system of international relations, is creating an extremely perilous situation in almost all parts of the world".

Mr Dimitur Stanishev stressed that what is of paramount importance in this situation is the sober, realistic approach to the problems of peace and the war, to disarmament and detente, adopted by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states do not yield to the imperialist provocations and are in absolute self-possession. The Prague Political Declaration of January this year and the series of additional specific proposals of the Soviet Union contain an overall programme

for preserving and asserting detente, for consolidating peace in Europe and in the world, for the further development of mutually advantageous economic, cultural and other relations between the socialist and the capitalist countries.

Recalling the proposals of the Soviet Government of May 28th of this year, the BCP CC secretary said: "As Mr Yuriy Andropov, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, emphasized in his speech before the recent plenum of the CC of the CPSU, the USSR will continue to do everything necessary to ensure the security of its country, of its friends and allies".

The speaker went on: "For us there exists no doubt as to how the latest 'crusade' of the reactionary imperialist politicians will end. The last six and a half decades produce sufficiently telling proofs of the inevitable failure of the attempts at marching against the inexorable course of history. This conviction of ours stems from the conclusion made by Georgi Dimitrov already, namely that a world war is not historically inevitable. Compared to the 30ies, [as received] today the real possibilities for averting a worldwide conflict have expanded immensely. Not only the means of waging war but also the balance of the war powers and the peace powers has also changed qualitatively.

Mr Dimitur Stanishev supported this conviction with the fact that the course pursued by the reactionary circles of imperialism is sharply contradicting the vital interests of all countries and peoples. This course expresses the deep critical status of imperialism which is looking for a way out of its historical lack of future by threatening the whole mankind with destruction. He stressed: "This is the reason why the proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries for averting the danger of a new war, for disarmament and detente are welcomed so widely in all corners of the globe".

Today peace has a reliable mainstay in the enormous political, economic and military power of the world socialist community. The speaker pointed out that the consistent defense and consolidation of peace is a main trend in the activity of the international communist and workers' movement. The developing countries are ever more turning into an important factor in the struggle for peace and social progress. The new balance of powers in the world, the enormous danger of a thermo-nuclear catastrophe, have given rise to a more realistic estimation of the present-day situation in a number of sober-minded statesmen and politicians in the capitalist world. The anti-war movement unfolded in the world is acquiring an ever greater importance in internatioal politics.

He expressed the conviction that the forthcoming world assembly in Prague will also be a fresh show of the will of peoples to save and preserve peace, to avoid a thermo-nuclear clash.

Mr Dimitur Stanishev emphasized that there is no greater task for the BCP than the struggle for ensuring peace, for averting a new, nuclear war.

Stressing that Bulgaria is a recognized stabilizing factor of peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world, he underlined the paramount topicality of her proposals for preserving and further extending of the achievements of detente in the Balkans, for convening a Balkan summit for turning the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear weaponry.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON PRAGUE PEACE ASSEMBLY

Reporters' Film Confiscated

LD231431 Hamburg DPA in German 1401 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Prague, 23 Jun (DPA) -- Scuffles broke out between Czechoslovak secret police and Western reporters as the police confiscated film and tapes of the unofficial meeting between (?participants) in the Prague World Assembly for Peace and CSSR human rights activists.

Television teams from the German ARD, the Austrian ORF and the British BBC/ITV television networks had their film confiscated by force. A protest by the Green Bundestag deputy, Mrs Potthast, who is participating in the (?assembly) as an invited guest, and who had organized the meeting with the human rights activists, was ignored. The FRG Embassy has announced that it will make an official protest. About 60 secret police were involved in the action.

More on Film Seizures

AU240830 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Television Service in German at 1950 GMT on 23 June carries a 2.5-minute Josef Broukal report on the World Peace Assembly in Prague. During the report, Erich Macho, Austrian Television reporter covering the congress, describes his experiences during a meeting between representatives of the FRG Greens and the signers of the Czechoslovak Charter 77 in an unidentified Prague park where Czechoslovak secret police intervened, impounded films, and clashed with Western journalists.

According to Macho: "Naturally, the presence of many Western journalists at the Prague congress offered an ideal opportunity for the Charter Group to call attention to itself again. As is known, the charter people had wanted to participate in the peace congress, but the Prague authorities had rejected this. The authorities obviously feared that the Charter Group, if permitted to attend, would do so to speak and derive some official recognition. Now, about the meeting in the park between some Greens and the Chartists, a meeting to which Western journalists had also been invited to attend. But already during this meeting -- 'Greens' means deputies to the Bundestag in Bonn, who had come to attend the peace congress; these people met with the Chartists in the park unhindered -- it was obvious to us that members of the secret police were observing the entire event. The curious thing was that the Western television teams filmed the Chartists while we Western journalists were filmed by the Czechoslovak secret service. When we left the park our film was seized, without any explanation. We were only told that it was done according to orders. I did not see the clash though because I left with my camera team somewhat earlier for tactical reasons, to rescue the film. But this did me no good, either."

Asked by Broukal about the names of the Chartists present in the part, Macho says: "They included former Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek, writer Vaclav Havel, and two Charter spokesmen, Jan Kozlik and Anna Marvanova. What is interesting is their statement. Hajek particularly pointed out the close interconnection between peace and human rights. He said that only in those places where human rights are respected can external peace also exist."

Macho subsequently confirmed reports that debates at the peace congress are proceeding in a frank atmosphere, but that the CSSR media do not report anything that conflicts with official policy. In conclusion, he points out that despite the incident with the impounded film, he does not expect to be hindered in his further reporting.

Western Reporting Assailed

AU231052 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jun 83 p 7

[Milan Jelinek commentary in column "Notes:" "What Journalist Davies Discovered"]

[Text] The Prague World Assembly has already gotten a shower of poisonous spit from part of the bourgeois press. However, it appears impossible to find any, at least "serious", argument against the fact that almost 2,500 peace defenders from all over the world have gathered in Prague to attend an assembly that has set for itself the goal of succeeding in defending life on this planet and preventing a nuclear catastrophe. This means that, as usual, nothing has been left for the adversaries of the peace movement than to resort to slanders, at times spiced with abuse. The Austrian tabloid KURIER particularly distinguished itself when it welcomed the Prague assembly with an irascible comment egregiously entitled "Peace Hecklers." The paper indulges in stupidly ridiculing the significance of the peace assembly, which is obviously regarded by the gentlemen of the KURIER as the fulfilment of the mission that they often brag about -- to inform truthfully.

The British paper DAILY TELEGRAPH approaches the peace assembly in the same spirit, and since it has dispatched a special reporter to Prague, it is far more verbose. Mr Hugh Davies begins by ineptly mocking the festive decorations in Prague and culminates his report with a passage in which he writes: "The shops are chock-full of fresh vegetables, large stocks of meat, frankfurters, long-playing records, and so on." All this is regarded by the journalist Davies as proof of "careful staging," and the helpless London reader is presented with Davies' reasoning that were it not for the peace assembly, Prague citizens would see neither fresh vegetables nor frankfurters.

It might seem that one could merely shrug such nonsense away and relegate it to the ample world of cock-and-bull stories spread by bourgeois journalism. But the papers KURIER and DAILY TELEGRAPH are published in hundreds of thousands of copies. By disseminating lies similar to those from Mr Davies' pen they not only seek to distort the truth about our country, they also want to "run down" the Prague Assembly for Peace.

Canon's Pre-Assembly Praise

AU221130 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 18 Jun 83 p 1

[CTK report: "Further Participants in the World Assembly in Prague; Interview With Canon Z. Adler on the Need For a Peace Dialogue"]

[Excerpt] "The upcoming World Assembly for Peace, Against Nuclear War, in Prague, which will be conducted in the form of a dialogue, will certainly give new impetus to the struggle for preserving the sacred gift of life, for peace and disarmament," said Canon of the Roman Catholic Church Zdenek Adler, in an interview with CTK in Prague yesterday.

He further said that "Czechoslovak Catholic clergymen have been participating for more than 30 years in work for peace not only in Czechoslovakia, but also abroad. I, too, will attend the Prague peace assembly as a member of the Czechoslovak delegation. I joined the work for peace in the fifties and I also stood at the cradle of the Association of CSSR Catholic Clergymen Pacem in Terris, of which I am now central secretary. Within the framework of the Association of CSSR Catholic Clergymen Pacem in Terris, we are holding seminars for believers, oriented not only toward passing on theological ideas, but also toward education for peace. In this we proceed from peace encyclicals and important peace documents of the Catholic Church.

"In order to maintain peace and thus also life on our planet, it is necessary that all people of good will, regardless of their religious belief and weltanschauung, create unified society. And this is precisely what the activity of the Association of CSSR Catholic Clergymen Pacem in Terris strives for," Canon Zdenek Adler said.

Former Mexican President Received

LD232108 Prague CTK in English 1518 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Prague -- Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received here today former Mexican President Luis Echeverria Alvarez, who attends the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, taking place here these days.

They appreciated the significance of this extensive representative forum in the present international situation, and stressed the active interests of the Czechoslovak and Mexican people in achieving permanent and just peace in the whole world.

Statements by Romanians

AU231842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Prague (AGERPRES) -- 23/06/1983 -- The Romanian representatives to the proceedings of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War which continue in Prague set forth the stance of Romania and her president on major international issues. So, in the commission which debates "European Security and Disarmament", Academician Radu Voinea showed it would have been extremely necessary to reach an agreement - already this year - on a stop in the siting of medium-range missiles, on the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place. The speaker emphasized that all proposals conducive to an agreement on a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in particular, should be considered. The Romanian delegate pointed to the fact that the Madrid conference should reassert the strict application of the principles enshrined in the Final Act, and decide the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe.

He highlighted in conclusion that the Romanian people, alongside the other peoples on this continent, wanted a new Europe, a united Europe through a broad and unhampered cooperation among peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's conception on the peaceful settlement of interstate differences and the strengthening of the UN role in safeguarding peace and security was set forth during the proceedings of another commission.

CPCZ'S STEFANAK INTERVIEWED ON TALKS IN FRG

AU211841 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jun 83 p 7

[Report on Vitezslav Havlicek interview in Bonn on 16 June with Michal Stefanak, candidate member of CPCZ Central Committee and deputy head of CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department: "Bilaterally Beneficial Contacts Between the CPCZ and the Social Democratic Party of Germany"]

[Text] Bonn, 16 June -- Michal Stefanak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department, this week paid a visit of several days to the FRG at the invitation of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD).

In Bonn, he conferred with representatives of the SPD, met with SPD Chairman W. Brandt, and with A. Mertes, minister of state at the Foreign Ministry. The talks were attended by D. Spacil, CSSR ambassador to the FRG. At the end of the visit, Comrade Stefanak replied to the RUDE PRAVO correspondent's questions:

[Question] What was the purpose of the talks?

[Answer] First of all, we want to exchange views on current international affairs and establish closer contacts along party lines, as some other fraternal parties have already done, for example, comrades from the USSR and the GDR. We see in this the basic task of jointly eliminating difficulties that are cropping up between our states and to make the SPD take a more active part in these efforts than has been the case to date.

We proceeded from the fact that, although the SPD has become an opposition party, by virtue of the weight which it has in the FRG it can significantly influence the whole process of the development of relations and preservation of the policy of peaceful coexistence.

[Question] Have the talks lived up to these expectations?

[Answer] They have shown that the SPD is interested in such contacts, that it is interested in developing relations with the CPCZ. Together with us, our partners believe that the conditions have become ripe for further steps in this direction. Similar views have been expressed. A. Mertes, minister of state at the FRG Foreign Ministry, who is member of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), declared that the recent coalition government of the CDU, the CSU [Christian Social Union] and the FDP [Free Democratic Party], too, is interested in good relations with Czechoslovakia and is determined to consistently observe the agreements between the CSSR and the FRG that were concluded under the SPD-FDP government.

He assured me that the present government is interested in an improved atmosphere of mutual relations and that it is ready to work toward this improvement of the atmosphere.

[Question] And what about future contacts?

[Answer] Our talks were the first mutual contact of this kind along party lines. We have agreed that they were a contribution. We have also prepared for the leaderships of our parties a proposal for an agreement on three basic issues.

First, to exchange information on the activities of the two parties, especially documents related to foreign policy. Second, to exchange delegations on a regular basis with the aim of exchanging experiences and views. These visits should take place approximately twice a year, once in the CSSR and once in the FRG. Third, the SPD will use our embassy in Bonn for cooperation. We will also be paying greater attention to developing contacts between journalists of the two sides and between workers in other areas of life.

In conclusion, I would like to stress that the talks have confirmed the interest of both sides in clarifying possible problems by way of negotiations and talks, that they have confirmed their interest in maintaining the policy of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems and the endeavor to prevent, by getting to know each other, unnecessary conflicts and to make possible the acquisition of knowledge about each other's problems and an understanding of the other side's positions.

RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES SEARCHED; ARRESTS MADE

LD231942 Hamburg DPA in German 1838 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Vienna, 23 Jun (DPA) -- CSSR security forces recently carried out house searches, confiscated items and arrested people in Catholic religious communities, the Austrian Catholic press agency KATHPRESS reported on Thursday. According to the report, the security forces confiscated religious literature from the Slovak sisters of the St Vincent community in Prelouc in Bohemia and arrested the mother superior, Sister Stella.

The reason given for the confiscation of the literature as well as of pictures of saints and calendars was that their possession is illegal. But KATHPRESS says that in the CSSR there is no list of banned religious literature. The nuns worked among the old and the handicapped.

HONECKER ADDRESS AT YOUTH AWARD CEREMONY

AU211403 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18/19 Jun 83 p 3

[Address by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at award ceremony in the GDR State Council building in Berlin on occasion of the Congress of the GDR Working Youth on 17 June]

[Text] Dear friends and comrades!

Tomorrow the Congress of the GDR Working Youth will start. On the eve of the congress I am pleased to honor all those who as young people have gained particular credit in building socialism and in the struggle for peace by conferring high state awards. The corresponding proposals were made by the SED Central Committee Politburo, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR, the FDGB National Executive Committee, and the FDJ Central Council. You, dear friends and comrades, have scored great achievements in the "FDJ Peace Drive." They are a worthy contribution to strengthening and protecting the GDR and its socialist achievements. For this I want to express thanks and recognition to all of you.

Through your deeds for our socialist homeland you have proved that the solution of the national economic tasks is of the utmost political importance, all the more so as their implementation makes it possible to further improve the material and cultural living standard. Hundreds of thousands are giving a good example, and it is well known that true heroes of labor are developing in the everyday struggle to implement the tasks set in this connection.

Initiators of Many New Projects in the Competition

Thus, for instance, in the Karl Marx Year Ramona Gailus, textile worker from the Muehlhausen worsted yarn spinning mill who has always overfulfilled her voluntary personal plan commitment, wants to master her technology even better and achieve 10 additional days worth of production.

Warper Sigrid Upahl from the Rudolfstadt-Schwarza "Whilhelm Pieck" chemical fiber combine who, like Ramona Gailus, works in three shifts, is the initiator of a new competition to increase the production of polyamid silk in the entire enterprise.

Plant operator Hans-Ulrich Bittorf from the "Walter Ulbricht" Leuna plants proposed that all plant operators in the "Polymir 60" youth project be able to operate at least at three workplaces. In the movement called Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow he has special achievements to increase productivity, which has amounted to M2.7 million in the past 2 years.

Youth brigade leader Gunnar Schrank from the Berlin Tiefbaukombinat led his youth brigade to the best performances. Through his untiring struggle to increase labor productivity above the average, he is known not only at the large-scale site of the youth in Berlin-Marzahn.

Agricultural machine operator Peter Halfpap from the Schwaneberg state farm in Magdeburg Bezirk was always the competition winner during last year's harvest. His results were up to 20 percent above the average.

Frank Oehlert, manufacturer of rationalization means from the Karl-Marx-Stadt Mechanisierung VEB, demonstrated extraordinary zeal and fighting spirit in introducing the first specific process robot in the bezirk-administered enterprises of Karl-Marx-Stadt.

Youth Brigades Are Pacemakers in Performance Comparison

It is not possible to honor your every individual achievement. Many other deeds must be listed. You are working in the movement Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow as active innovators to accelerate scientific-technological progress. Many of you have headed the transition to working several shifts in order to even more effectively utilize modern technology. The youth brigades that you lead are pacemakers in socialist competition and in the performance comparison of youth brigades under the slogan "Everyone every day with good results." With your political attitude and vocational mastery, many of you are, as trained skilled workers, already responsible for training our future young skilled workers.

You all are active members of our FDJ and demonstrate in an exemplary way how today the communist way of thinking and acting is developing in young workers. It develops on the basis of a solid education by constantly taking possession of our Marxist-Leninist ideology, by fulfilling the plan targets, mastering scientific-technological progress, and participating in the leadership of our socialist society.

Dear friends and comrades!

As you know, the sixth meeting of the Central Committee of our party highly assessed the results achieved so far in the "Peace Drive of the FDJ." The Whitsun meetings of the youth with their climax, the peace meeting of the youth of socialist countries in Potsdam, were a powerful demonstration of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact against the NATO plans to deploy new U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe.

With their slogans "We want peace!", "Create peace against NATO arms!", and "All our strength for a strong socialism!" the 6 million participants in these great demonstrations have given the right answer to the missile politicians. What matters now is that both German states stand by their word, meet their historical obligation, and ensure that never again will a war emanate from German soil. Whoever favors the development of new U.S. medium-range missiles in the FRG is not fulfilling this task, which is in the interest of mankind. Let no one forget: This diabolical weaponry is being installed for a nuclear war, for nuclear suicide. After what has become known all over the world there can be no ifs, ands, or buts about this.

The FRG Should Also Work for a Nuclear-Free Europe

It is virtually unique in German history that even in the Bundeswehr, as one of its officers said at the Evangelical Church conference in Hannover, the belief in the stability of "deterrence" is diminishing, since a strategy to prevent war is threatening to become a strategy to conduct one. First strike weapons like the Pershing II and cruise missiles, he stressed, may be in the American interest, but they are not in the German interest. These are statements to which nothing needs to be added. It need only be said that even in the United States the realization is growing that its uninhibited arms buildup policy is harming even the interests of the United States, not to mention the fatal danger to mankind it creates.

We are in favor of throwing out the various strategies that create the illusion that a nuclear war can be won. We share the concern of people all over the world, particularly of the young people, that such a war would extinguish life on our planet. It would serve peace, the security of Europe, and cooperation of not only the GDR but also the FRG would work to get the other nuclear powers to follow the Soviet Union and declare their willingness to renounce first use of nuclear weapons.

Like the GDR, the FRG should also support the creation of a nuclear-free Europe. Like the GDR, it should support reaching an agreement between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the mutual nonuse of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations. Like the GDR, the FRG should also work to ensure that an agreement is reached at the negotiations in Geneva, both on the number of medium-range missiles on each side and on the number of warheads on land, sea, and airbased missiles. Like the GDR, the FRG should also campaign for the United States' willingness to work out and conclude in the shortest possible time an agreement on a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons at the Geneva disarmament conference.

We are unreservedly in favor of more speedily working out an international convention on the banning and destruction of chemical weapons, of reaching agreement on the banning of the neutron weapon, of immediately starting negotiations on stopping the deployment of weapons of any kind in space, of concluding an international convention on the banning of radiological weapons, and of solving more quickly the issue of greater security guarantees for nonnuclear states. All these aims are in the vital interest of the peoples. For us there is nothing more important than to reliably secure peace for the present and future generations. That is the central idea of our policy, and we are directing our efforts toward realizing it with all our strength.

Congresses of the Workers Youth Have a Good Tradition

Dear friends and comrades!

At your congress you will exchange the experiences of your FDJ and trade union collectives in the peace drive and in the socialist competition. In our country workers youth congresses have a good tradition. I like to recall the congress of young aktivists in April 1948 in Zeitz. That congress dealt with the contribution of the workers youth to building our economy and with supplying the people with the most vital things. A new attitude to work was discussed since the most important production means were already people's property. For the first time in German history not only the cities and villages but also the enterprises belonged to the people.

As the best representatives of the workers youth, the young aktivists essentially determined the development pace. More and more people came to realize that after the political and economic deprivation of the monopolistic capital, an increase in production in the state enterprises was the main task in building a new life. The first youth aktivs, the forerunners of the youth brigades, coined the slogan: "Youth at the head of all competitions" and that was met with a great response.

Today you have to solve other, but not at all simpler tasks. Last but not least, the main thing is to link the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution and thus give further stimulus to our national economy.

The decisions of the 10th SED Congress are the yardstick for our attitude to the tasks of the day. We are firmly steering our tested course to raise the material and cultural living standard of the people on the basis of the high development pace of socialist production, the increase in efficiency, scientific-technological progress, and the growth in labor productivity. The consistent struggle of our party to implement this policy, which constitutes the essence of socialism, is that struggle which guarantees the social security of the people of our republic and contributes to opening wide the door to securing peace.

The 10 main tasks of the economic strategy for the eighties worked out by the 10th party congress are, as we all know, the basis for fulfilling the great sociopolitical program which was determined by our 10th party congress for the period 1981-85. The implementation of the course set by the 10th party congress, which we are consistently continuing, sets higher demands on all of us. In this connection we must take into consideration the changed foreign political and foreign economic conditions. Our economic strategy is aimed at considerably increasing the efficiency of the national economy. New steps are necessary to adjust it to intensification. The growth in production must also in the future be based on a decreasing energy and material consumption.

In view of this, it is satisfying that thanks to the creative work of the working people, it was also possible to continue the stable and dynamic development of our national economy in the first 5 months of this year. It speaks in favor of a good development of our national economy when the industrial goods production in the industrial ministries sector increased by 4.5 percent compared to the same period last year, while the specific consumption of energy and material decreased by 8 percent. These are achievements of which we can be proud.

The things that have been achieved, however, are not yet, as we all know, all that can be achieved. Therefore, we highly assess the initiative of the working people of our country to make the Karl Marx Year the year of the highest efficiency so far. Here an increase in labor productivity above the average is the main thing. In the long run it is the most important, the most decisive thing for the victory of the new social order. This statement by Lenin proves to be more topical than ever.

Also in working out the 1984 national economic plan in accordance with the Joint Directive of the SED Central Committee Politburo, the Council of Ministers, and the FDGB National Executive Committee, the main thing is to develop further performance and efficiency reserves. We are convinced that the working youth, above all the youth brigades and youth researcher collectives, will bring their ideas for a great commitment to the plan into the discussion.

Prospects Until the Next Millennium are Determined

Dear friends and comrades!

During the recent friendship visit of our party and state delegation to the Soviet Union, we agreed to determine the basic directions of the long-term cooperation in science, technology, and production until the year 2000. While we are determining the prospects until the next millennium and thus guaranteeing all young people a secure existence, the young people in the capitalist countries are concerned with unemployment, with the fear of the effects of the scientific-technological revolution. Here with us, however, the youth is living in social safety and is in the front row where science and technology must be mastered for the benefit of the people, full employment guaranteed, and the foundations of social safety strengthened.

The mastering of science and technology is becoming to an increasing extent the key question for solving the tasks set by the 10th party congress. The movement called Fair of Masters of Tomorrow, the FDJ industrial robots and microelectronics initiatives, as well as the competition among young inventors show the path on which we must further advance. It must be recognized that the FDJ sent 500 young working people as delegates to the Frankfurt (Oder) semiconductor plant and to the microelectronic combine. Thus, the production of urgently needed elements and circuits for the socialist rationalization of our national economy and for consumer goods production can be considerably increased.

We note with pleasure that the youth brigades are advancing in the struggle for an additional increase in labor productivity by at least 1 percent.

Such pace-setting achievements are fully in line with the concern of the youth brigades. It is excellent that their number has increased since the last congress from 26,000 to 41,600. But there are many possibilities of including even considerably more young working people into the youth brigades.

Broad Movement of Researcher Collectives Created

Where top achievements in science and technology are concerned, the ideas of the young scientists, engineers, and innovators are particularly interesting. Therefore, we welcome the fact that the FDJ has created a broad movement of youth researcher collectives. In them young school graduates and innovators are struggling in socialist team work at the centers for scientific-technological progress, for production-efficient inventions, and for patents. For us this results in an increase in efficiency and in social prestige for the young school graduates and innovators.

We are confident that from the central youth projects "FDJ Initiative Berlin," "Natural Gas Route USSR," "Electrification of the Routes of the GDR Reichsbahn," and "GDR Natural Gas Pipeline", new stimuli will emanate in the socialist competition and for the communist steeling of the youth.

Everywhere where new things are developed and where complicated tasks must be solved, the youth has its place, be it in the construction of rationalization means, in the transition to work in several shifts, or in the introduction of new technologies. Therefore, a wise manager will direct his initiatives to the main tasks of the enterprises and will hand over youth projects to the youths themselves. In the spirit of the youth law he will, together with the FDJ and the trade unions, always ensure good working and living conditions.

Of course, the active participation of the youth in strengthening and protecting socialism calls for a deep political and economic understanding. We therefore welcome the fact that in the FDJ hundreds of thousands of young people are again taking up the Communist Manifesto, the birth certificate of scientific socialism, in the Karl Marx year. For a member of the FDJ, for a young worker, it is indispensable to acquire Marxism-Leninism, the scientific ideology of the workers class. New tests must be faced. To do everything one can every day should become the norm for any FDJ member, for any young trade unionist.

Dear friends and comrades!

In recognition of your outstanding achievements, you are honored today as "Heroes of Labor" with the "Patriotic Order of Merit" in gold and the "Banner of Labor" Order Grade I. I cordially congratulate you on that and wish you much success for the future and all the best in your private lives.

REACTION TO KOHL STATEMENT ON 'DIVIDED GERMANY'

LD231751 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Report by ADN Correspondent]

[Excerpt] Bonn, 23 Jun (ADN) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl today made a government statement to the FRG Bundestag. To begin with, he said that in the 1970's this annual report was called "On the State of the Nation" and dealt mainly with the Federal Republic's political situation.

Kohl justified the new description of his statement as the state of the nation in "divided Germany" with the illusionary assertion that the new FRG Government assumes the future existence of one German state.

In this connection Kohl stressed that the Federal Republic belongs to the West and, with the assistance of the partners in NATO and the EEC, wants to implement a concept of the German nation that is incompatible with the picture of Germany held by the GDR. Here Kohl forgot to mention that the GDR belongs to the Warsaw Pact and that the GDR's partners in this and in CEMA do not share Kohl's idea of the German nation. They, and with them the overwhelming part of mankind, believe rather that it is best for each government to take the results of World War II and postwar developments as they are.

It is clear in view of this that Kohl's claim to speak for all Germans contradicts the true facts. In this connection observers in Bonn point out that in this matter Kohl cannot even speak on behalf of all citizens of the Federal Republic.

Later in his speech, Kohl admitted that practical Germany policy can only be successful as a policy of dialogue, balance, and cooperation.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON ZHIVKOV OFFICIAL VISIT

Zhivkov Dinner Toast

AU231309 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Jun 83 p 7

[Toast proposed by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, at an official dinner given in his honor by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee secretary general and GDR Council chairman, on 21 June in East Berlin]

[Text] Dearest Comrade Honecker, esteemed friends from the GDR, I would like to express gratitude on behalf of our delegation for the cordial welcome, the warm hospitality, and greetings which you have accorded to us, the envoys of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Thank you, Comrade Erich Honecker, my great friend and great friend of the Bulgarian people, for the kind words you have said about the BCP, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the working people of our country.

Our visit to the GDR is taking place at a remarkable moment for the international communist and workers movement -- this is the year in which we are celebrating the anniversary of the Karl Marx -- the genius and founder of scientific communism, the intellectual giant whose revolutionary ideas and cause have exerted and are still exerting an even increasing impact upon the progressive development of our contemporary world. The fact that the great teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin has been really and victoriously implemented, here in this first socialist state of German workers and peasants, is remarkable as well. The undoubted successes of the GDR in the economic, scientific, and cultural sectors, in sports and in other fields of social development are the results of the inspiration, conviction, and persevering efforts, which the people of this country are devoting to their present and future. The GDR has achieved broad international recognition and great international prestige. We, Comrade Honecker, are together with the GDR in its struggle for peace and socialism, in consolidating its cooperation and good-neighborly relations with all countries in the world.

Under the leadership of its Communist Party in implementing the legacy of Georgi Dimitrov and the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, the working people in our country are confidently marching forward along the path of real socialism. The historical economic and social achievements, the upsurge of our socialist culture -- we have achieved all these things with the mind and with efforts, with the selfless devotion of the workers class and the agricultural workers, and of the people's intelligentsia. We have achieved these successes with the assistance of the Soviet Union and incooperation with the other socialist community member-countries. Both our successes and your successes, the successes of all the socialist community countries are an eloquent example of the power and vitality of the Marxist-Leninist teaching.

Dear friends, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR are marching forward in indestructible alliance with the great Soviet country and with the other fraternal countries. It is in our socialist internationalism, in our unity that we can seek the solid roots of our successes. These roots, as well as our socialist internationalism and the unity of the fraternal socialist countries, are the sources of our strength, the guarantees for our achievements, today and in the future.

For over three decades the friendly relations between our two parties and states have been developing and have been enriched. Based upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, our cooperation has involved all spheres of political, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural relations, and in all places and at all levels. In the spirit of the Friendship Treaty, signed between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR, which was renewed 6 years ago, ever expanding, new structures, forms, and dimensions are added to our cooperation. We are convinced that the results of our present meeting will become an impetus for the further development of our friendship, for our joint struggle aimed at the full construction of socialist society, the image of which Karl Marx, with his genius, described as early as over a century ago.

Comrades, the international situation is extremely tense today. Millions of people with justified concern have become aware of the fact that we are living under the conditions of explosive danger. Peace and the future of mankind, life on our planet are threatened. The aggravation of the international situation is the result of the policy of the extremist forces of imperialism, and above all, of those in the United States, which are striving to shift the balance of forces to their own advantage. This is the reason why the present complicated, contradictory, and rapidly changing situation requires prompt, energetic actions to restrict the military danger, above all, through optimal, effective efforts aimed at achieving success in the negotiations to stop the arms race and bring about disarmament. A mutually acceptable solution of these problems can be achieved only and solely on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

The socialist community member-countries are doing everything within their power to preserve peace. The Warsaw Pact member-states have proposed a group of specific measures and initiatives to stop the arms race and to achieve disarmament, particularly in the nuclear sector, as well as for the establishment of mutual trust and cooperation. The establishment of favorable prerequisites for reducing the military confrontation, would be considerably facilitated by the implementation of the proposal submitted by the Warsaw Pact Organization to NATO as regards the signing of a treaty of mutual non-use of military strength and for the maintenance of peaceful relations. The peoples are awaiting a positive and specific answer from the leading political circles in the NATO member-states.

The success of the Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments would be of great importance for the level of military confrontation in Europe and throughout the world.

The question of not permitting the deployment of U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in certain Western European countries, including those which are situated in the immediate neighborhood of the GDR, is a question of crucial importance. We must stop the deployment of a qualitatively new round of nuclear arms race on our continent and we must reach an agreement for the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe. We support all peaceful, constructive proposals, submitted by the Soviet Union and by Comrade Yuriy Andropov, personally, including those made at the most recent CPSU Central Committee plenum.

If no agreement is reached at the Geneva negotiations, the countries of the socialist community, in answering the unrealistic and unconstructive approach of Washington, will be forced to adopt respective measures likely to guarantee their own security. This was stressed in the Soviet Government's declaration issued on 28 May 1983 as well, which we entirely support.

The successful conclusion of the Vienna negotiations will represent a considerable contribution to the alleviation of tension on the European Continent. Such a successful conclusion of the aforementioned negotiations is the purpose of the new proposals submitted by the socialist countries participating in these negotiations.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the socialist community countries, welcomes the ideas of establishing nuclear-free zones in Europe, above all other places. It is natural and logical that as an European state situated in the Balkans the People's Republic of Bulgaria is particularly interested in the implementation of the idea to transform this area into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

I would like to state as follows in summing up the situation: the international situation is complicated, the fate of our planet is at stake. It is not too late, however, for common sense and for political realism to prevail. We have faith in the peaceful future of the world! We have faith, because an increasing number of Western political and state leaders is becoming aware of the absurdity of the arms race, of the absurdity of thermonuclear war. It is necessary today to join together and consolidate the million-strong army of peace. In this spirit we welcome the World Assembly for Life and Peace, which began its work in Prague today. This meeting is a natural continuation of the World Peace Parliament held in Sofia, and it will make its contribution to the alliance of mankind under the bright banner of peace.

Dear friends, I take the liberty, in closing my speech to wish the working people in the fraternal GDR great, new successes in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED congress, in building a developed socialist society.

I propose a toast:

-- to the SED Central Committee and Comrade Erich Honecker, its general secretary;

-- to friendship between the BCP and the SED, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR, between the peoples in our two countries;

-- to our indestructible unity and cohesion with the USSR and with the other fraternal countries of the socialist community;

-- to the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world;

Cheers!

Leaders Visit Plant

LD231249 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0949 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Frankfurt/Oder 23 Jun (ADN) -- The general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, Todor Zhivkov, on Thursday morning visited the workers of the Frankfurt/Oder semi-conductor works with the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker.

Inhabitants of the bezirk gave the guests an enthusiastic welcome. They were welcomed with tumultuous applause and cheers by workers of this important manufacturing firm of microelectronics. Jochen Hertwig, first secretary of the Frankfurt/Oder SED area executive, and other important figures of the bezirk welcomed the guests. Before visiting some of the plant's departments the plant director and party secretary gave the guests an idea of the works' production profile with its 7,000 employees.

Todor Zhivkov praised the splendid development of the Frankfurt/Oder area (bezirk) as a reflection of the growth and prosperity of the GDR as a whole during a toast given at a luncheon today by Jochen Hertwig in honor of the guest. Cordially welcomed along with the representative of the Bulgarian state and Erich Honecker were Willi Stoph, Hermann Axen, and Guenter Mittag, as well as members of the Bulgarian party and state delegation.

In a toast, Jochen Hertwig described the friendship visit as an expression of the further deepening of bilateral friendship and cooperation. Workers of the area gave Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov their commitments to accomplish new production feats. Jochen Hertwig pointed out the constructive policy of the community of socialist states to preserve peace. Everything is being done in the area to make an increasingly greater contribution toward strengthening the socialist fatherland, the socialist community, and countering the peace-threatening imperialist policy of confrontation and arms buildup.

Hertwig pointed out that under worker and peasant power a backward agricultural region has developed into a socialist industrial region with modern agriculture characterized by new industrial branches such as petrochemicals, metallurgy and microelectronics. In 1952 goods worth M800 million were produced; goods with a value of M32 billion will be produced this year.

Hertwig said that the area maintained cordial and mutually esteemed links of friendship and cooperation with the Bulgarian okrug of Vratsa. There are, for example, links between the "Wilhelm Pieck" Cement Combine in Vratsa and the Ruedersdorf Cement Plant, and between the two housing construction combines.

Todor Zhivkov expressed gratitude for the extremely warm reception and said that the visits to the Elektroprojekt and Anlagenbau Combine in Berlin, and to the semiconducter factory had clearly illustrated the high awareness of GDR workers. This could be seen in the introduction of science and technology and in the close connection between work and social policy.

Todor Zhivkov expressed his satisfaction with the visit to the GDR and with the talks: "I believe that when we, Comrade Honecker and myself, signed the important economic document a new stage representing a higher level of our cooperation began," the Bulgarian statesman said. The talks have shown that full agreement exists on all questions.

Referring to the international situation, Todor Zhivkov said that American imperialism is trying to alter the balance of strength in its favor and step up confrontation with the socialist countries and force them to their knees.

The fact that imperialism is threatening us with war, with a nuclear first strike, is quite clear to the party and state leaders of the Bulgarian People's Republic and the GDR, Zhivkov said. They are also well aware of the fact that the blows would be aimed at the GDR and Bulgaria, but the main strike would be against the Soviet Union. The socialist community of states knows what it has to do and is uniting even more firmly around the Soviet Union.

Zhivkov Delegation Departs

LD231514 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1340 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jun (ADN) -- The party and state delegation led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, ended its 3-day official friendship visit to the GDR and left for home this afternoon.

The Bulgarian representative was given a cordial send-off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

BORDER 'INVADED,' FACILITIES 'DESTROYED'

AU231340 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jun 83 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 19 June 1983 a provocative attack was made against the GDR state border in the Leisterfoerde area, Hagenow Kreis. Unknown persons invaded the GDR territory from the FRG and destroyed border protection facilities by force. The Permanent Representation of the GDR in the FRG has resolutely protested against this latest provocative action at the FRG Chancellory and demanded that the culprits be punished. At the same time, the expectation was expressed that efficient measures will be taken in the future to stop such actions that are against international law.

GDR-PRC COMMUNICATIONS COOPERATION REPORTED

LD232206 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1815 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jun (ADN) -- Today in Beijing a governmental agreement on cooperation in the field of posts and telecommunications between the GDR and the PRC was signed by Dr Heinz Aull, GDR deputy minister of posts and telecommunications, and Zhu Gaofeng, PRC vice minister of posts and telecommunications. Prior to this, Dr Aull was received for a talk by Gu Mu, PRC state councillor. The GDR delegation is in China at the invitation of the minister of posts and telecommunications.

The delegation of the GDR Ministry for Posts and Telecommunications had an opportunity to have a comprehensive exchange of views on the development of the communications systems in the two countries and to look at PRC posts and telecommunications installations. Both sides agreed that with the governmental agreement now signed further preconditions have been created for the development of bilateral cooperation.

KRENZ MEETS WITH FRENCH CP POLITBURO MEMBER

LD231619 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1321 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Paris, 23 Jun (ADN) -- A cordial meeting took place in Paris today between Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Maxime Gremetz, Politburo member and secretary of the French Communist Party [FCP] Central Committee. Maxime Gremetz asked Egon Krenz to convey to Erich Honecker, general secertary of the SED Central Committee, fraternal militant greetings from FCP General Secretary Georges Marchais.

During the detailed exchange of views, a wide range of international issues and problems was discussed and the great responsibility of communists of all countries in the struggle to preserve peace, for disarmament, and detente. Egon Krenz reported on the results of the sixth meeting of the SED Central Committee and the mass initiatives of the workers to strengthen the GDR on an all-round basis. Maxime Gremetz reported on the current international and national tasks of the FCP. Both sides agreed to further strengthen fraternal relations between the SED and FCP.

The FDJ delegation continued its talks today with the Movement of Communist Youth of France [MJCF]. Egon Krenz and Pierre Zarka, general secretary of the MJCF, spoke out in favor of deepening cooperation in all fields. They reaffirmed the determination of their youth associations to exercise anti-imperialist solidarity with all forces of the world who work for peace and social progress.

Yesterday, the FDJ delegation had numerous cordial meetings and friendly talks in mining and metal workers' towns in northern France -- including Raismes, Anzin, Denain, and Sin-le-Noble -- with young workers and with the regional leaderships of the FCP and MJCF. Both sides stressed their joint desire to work consistently to secure peace in the spirit of the fraternal militant traditions of the working class in the two countries, their parties, and youth organizations.

One of the topics was the differing social situation of youth in the two countries. France's young communists reported on how they are waging the campaign against mass unemployment, how they are working for better vocational training and qualifications for young people, which for hundreds of thousands of young French people are not an automatic right.

MATERIALS ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SUMMER SESSION

LD231708 Budapest MTI in English 1043 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Budapest, June 23 (MTI) -- Today the summer session of the Hungarian National Assembly opened in Budapest. Present were Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other members of the HSWP Political Committee, the Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Government. The session was also attended by several representatives of Budapest foreign missions.

Initial Events, Lazar Speech

LD232145 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Antal Apro, according to the agenda, today opened the summer session of the National Assembly. He recalled the deputies who have died since the last session: Lajos Cseterki, the former secretary of the Presidential Council; Matyas Klauko, the former chairman of the Bekes County Council; and Provost-Canon Imre Varkonyi, the director of the National Presidium of Actio Catholica. Their memory, immortalized in the National Assembly's protocol, was marked by a minute of silence.

After this the deputies acknowledged the Presidential Council's report on the legal decrees created since the last session. Antal Apro announced that Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, submitted the draft bill on the implementation of last year's national budget. The speaker proposed that this and the prime minister's report on the government's work and further tasks should figure on the session's agenda. The deputies adopted the agenda. Accordingly Premier Gyorgy Lazar rose to speak first. This is how he described our country's situation:

[Begin recording] Our internal political situation is balanced; people's power and the legal order are stable, the defense of the homeland is secured and the Armed Forces are fulfilling their calling. The state's institutions are functioning according to their role, our national economy has withstood the difficult tests of the past years. In our country every decent, law-abiding person, whatever his calling, world outlook and mother tongue, can live and work in security. The standing of the Hungarian People's Republic and our word have credit in the world; we are a respected member of the community of socialist countries. Our public knows that we are performing our work under different international conditions than those we expected at the time of our program's adoption. Since then the dangers which threaten the peace of Europe and the whole world have grown. The arms race has escalated. The struggle between social systems has become more acute. The extreme reactionary circles of imperialism are initiating renewed attacks against the socialist countries, against the peoples struggling for social advance and national independence. The state of the world economy has become world and more insecure. It is understandable if, seeing these unfavorable processes -- from whose effect even we are not exempt -- there has increased in our society a concern for peace and a sense of responsibility for the fate of the homeland, along with this a sensitivity toward every attitude and phenomenon that curbs the political assertion expressive of the people's will and interests.

We also know that there are some -- though only a few -- who question our socialist values, who hope that now, when we have to grapple with many difficulties, they can shake the confidence placed in our policies.

Those who doubt or oppose us forget that our people's historical experience has demonstrated that our society's leading force, the MSZMP, has always been able to show the way out of even the most difficult situations and to address the major questions of our national entity. The strength of our policies lies, among other things, precisely in the fact that we never embellish reality. We do not take only achievements into account. We speak candidly about problems and difficulties, too. We demand, and what is more we encourage, democratic debates which reveal causes and clarify the tasks. This is how it is now, and it will be even more so in the future.

The great majority of our society esteems above all else our socialist achievements, the political mood that inspires common thinking, the readiness for continual renewal. For this reason it rejects the attempts that invite solutions alien to our ideals. Naturally we will not shun debate in future, either, but we have neither reason nor right to be lenient with anyone who violates our laws. [end recording]

Speaking about the relationship between government and social organizations and interest representations, Gyorgy Lazar dealt in particular with the relations of the Council of Ministers and the trade unions:

[Begin recording] What characterizes the relationship of the government and the trade unions? As Comrade Gaspar said in the recent past, I also reply: The decisive feature of our relationship is that we serve a common cause and proceed toward a common goal; but when the solution of a specific issue comes on the agenda, then we frequently debate the means and at times reach an agreement only at the cost of mutual concessions. Herein lies the real value of this relationship: in cooperation realized through debate. This helps establish a better foundation for our decisions and for resolving the common tasks. [end recording]

Speaking about the state direction, the head of government mentioned not only the tangible progress that has been made, but above all else the shortcomings and the tasks.

[Begin recording] The style and content of work does not everywhere meet the present-day demands of our life. We devote less attention than necessary to developing the basis of our decisions in time, to assessing the probable consequences of our measures. The government does not consider those measures which have been taken for eliminating overregulation and for ending the bureaucratic management of affairs as satisfactory. We do not and cannot regard as complete the development of state direction with respect to content and method.

In the fulfillment of our intentions it is helpful that the debate on the role of the socialist state had become enlivened. Already many valuable ideas and proposals aimed at improving management methods have come forth. There are, however, extreme opinons which we cannot adopt. These include proposals to solve every important question with central decision, official regulations, or rules of law, as well as those according to which the state, so to speak, must withdraw from spheres of social life such as the economy or culture. Next year we will work out a plan for the simultaneous improvement of the sphere of authority of central and local direction, for a more precise delimitation of sphere of influence, for a better assertion of responsibility, for further simplification of the management of affairs. Apart from the improvement of personal factors, methods of direction and the modernization of the institutional system, the development of socialist democracy is also an indispensable element of the better performance of state functions. [end recording]

In the next part of his speech the premier spoke about the management of the economy.

[Begin recording] After the reduction which occurred in 1980, the national income increased by an average of some 2.5 percent annually and in 1982 for the first time in a long while it exceeded internal consumption. The budget deficit decreased. The production of industry exceeded that of 1980 by nearly 5 percent and that of agricultural products by 6 percent. We consciously slowed down the growth of the economy in the quantitatively measurable aspects, in line with realistic possibilities; this by no means amounts to some sort of general stagnation. Nonetheless, there is a justified criticism that the willingness on the part of the directing and managing organizations to adjust to the new circumstances is insufficient or at least uneven, that competitiveness is improving only slowly, that investments are high, that marketing is poor at times and that there are still many enterprises and cooperatives which are run at a loss or at a low level of efficiency.

Many people lose their sense of urgency because the differentiation of incomes in line with performance is hardly making any progress at all. It is largely owing to these reasons that our economic performance has not attained the level which, while satisfying a larger demand that planned on the domestic market, could also have counterbalanced the consequences of the deteriorating external conditions, including the fact that, owing to the worsening problems of the international financial system, we have been able to raise only a part of the credits that we were counting on. Consequently we were compelled to take further measures which, even in the given circumstances, ensured the maintenance of our international solvency. We were able to achieve this by introducing a temporary restriction on imports, while endeavoring to increase exports and explore new markets, by reducing investments, certain budgetary expenditures, particularly subsidies, and in 1982 we carried out an increase in consumer prices that was greater than planned.

We were aware that these measures caused problems not only for economic organizations but for the population and particularly for some elements of it. Nonetheless, we had to take action because we could not accept and did not want to accept the development of a financial situation like that in 1978, which would have resulted in consequences that are difficult to evaluate in detail but which would certainly have been serious. We have attained the most important goal: We have been able to preserve both internal equilibrium and international solvency. After many years we have put a stop to the increase in debts; the task is now to make a start on reducing the debts and the burdens which accompany them.

During those weeks of last year that were critical from an economic point of view, when the government had to adopt swift decisions in line with the situation that had arisen, although there was not much time for lengthy deliberation, we always endeavored to find economic solutions and resorted to administrative measures only where no other possibility was open to us. There were certain, particularly restrictive, measures which evoked much criticism. We decided on these measures only because of the compelling force of circumstances, because we are aware that the conditions of equilibrium and further progress must be created primarily by way of increased production based on greater productivity. [end recording]

The premier stressed that the task now is not to set new goals but to make more rapid progress along the paths already set.

[Begin recording] The increase in economic performance must be achieved now and in the years to come not with the help of major new investment projects but through the exploration of reserves and technological developments to supplement, modernize and retool existing production plants, using intellectual and material investments which are rapidly recovered and through improved organization and work standards.

Taking the requirements of intensive development for our point of departure, we must participate even more vigorously in the international division of labor, primarily in socialist economic integration. The long-term agreements up to 1985 provide an important basis of the implementation of our 5-year plan, whose joint and full implementation is in our joint interest. We are aiming at doing even more that that. Consequently we have begun talks with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries concerning the possibilities of further expanding trade in the 1983-85 period.

In view of the obvious advantages, the question arises even more frequently than usual: Why do we not increase to an even greater extent the size and proportion of foreign trade with the socialist countries? If this were merely a matter of deciding to do so, it is beyond question that we would have done it long ago. However, the matter is not that simple. There is no economic integration, including that in CEMA, -- which could be self-sufficient in every sphere. There are limits to the satisfaction of needs. However, our economic community possesses a tremendous intellectual and material potential and although the majority of the member states are faced with many economic difficulties, it is still one of the most rapidly developing economic regions in the world, which has brought about unique joint innovations and which possesses every possibility to satisfy demands on a higher level. It is in our interest as well to create the best possible conditions, rapidly and jointly, for this end. It is thus and in this spirit that we are preparing for the planned high-level CEMA conference.

In our international economic relations the increasing cooperation with the developing countries plays a growing part. On the basis of equality and mutual advantages we are willing to expand trade and cooperation with the developed capitalist countries, too. It is not our fault if this is progressing more slowly than our potential would make possible. [end recording]

The chairman of the Council of Ministers briefed the deputies on the government's plans for the further development of economic management, or, as the economists call it, the mechanism:

[Begin recording] For the acceleration of the development of the intensive stage of development every main element of our system of direction, economic planning, the economic regulators, and within that the system of prices, wages and taxes, the control of the market and the system of institutions and organizations must be further developed simultaneously and in a coordinated manner. To an even greater extent than hitherto, we must create conditions which, together with increasing the effectiveness of central economic direction by the state, enlarge the independence of enterprises, giving greater scope for the manifestation of collective and individual interest in economic results and increasing the social standing and material rewards of managers and technical and economic specialists whose performance is outstanding.

On the basis of the same considerations, we wish to make further progress along the path which has made it possible for the enterprise collectives to participate in the development of economic plans, which would enable them to express some opinion on the work of the managers and to have a say in selecting them.

The preparatory work for the further development of the economic mechanism that was introduced in 1968, on the basis of well-tried principles, with the participation of the representatives of science and practical life, is progressing in an intensive manner and approaching its conclusion. [end recording]

The premier next spoke about the economic experiences and tasks in the current year.

[Begin recording] There are some encouraging signs, but there are also some worrying signs. Preparation was satisfactory and work set off to a planned start. It is notable that, despite the difficult external market conditions, we achieved an excess export in dollar accounting trade. It is unfavorable that industrial production in the first 5 months was lower than planned and in some products even lower than demand, especially for investment, is greater than expected. After the promising start founded on the well-planned and conscientious fall and spring work, unfortunately there are unfavorable signs in agriculture, too. It is causing serious problems to many farms, but the formerly so-encouraging national yield prospects are also diminshed by the recent drought, which lasted to the middle of June. We must strive so that, with the increase of production in harmony with demands, with the reduction of expenditures, we attain the planned national income but do not exceed the prescribed limits in consumption. In the interest of the latter we have already taken several measures, including to reduce purchasing power more than originally planned. We will also have to adhere strictly to seeing that wages and incomes are in proportion to real performance and we should increase consumer prices in line with the extent decided on. [End recording]

In the next part of his speech, the premier spoke about the standard of living, education, culture and science.

[Begin recording] In 1982 the consumption of the population was 4 percent higher and its real income approximately 3 percent higher than in 1980. We know that the averages conceal differences which characterize the situation of individual families and that there are not a few who have to be more careful when spending their incomes, who can afford less and who live less well than they did before. We take note of these facts and take them into consideration within the bounds of our possibilities.

From 1 June onwards we are increasing the child allowances of families with two children from 490 forints to 600 forints per child. Families with only one child will receive, instead of the present 130 forints income supplement, 300 forints family allowance per month, until the child is 6 years old.

According to our plans, from September 1983 onwards we shall also increase the lowest pensions which were set long ago. Beyond these measures, we are devoting increased attention to the expansion of the social work effort devoted to the family and to providing support for families, which takes greater congnizance of the social circumstances of families in the most disadvantaged position.

We have not made any unfounded promises on this occasion either. We can create resources to maintain living standards and even to bring about a very modest improvement in the circumstances of life only through better, more successful work and a fairer distribution of the burdens.

Despite our economic problems we are not foregoing the provision of state support for culture. However, we shall continue to be patrons only to art with a socialist, humanist commitment. We are endeavoring to ensure that artists and their works receive acknowledgment in line with their true value. We require more critical activity, support for the genuine values and the rejection of ideas alien to our system.

The government is aware of the indispensable role of science and greatly values the contribution of our scientists to the answering of new questions. What we are asking and urging is nothing but that which has been initiated in part by the representatives of science themselves, or what they have at least accepted -- namely, that the intellectual and material resources available to science should be concentrated on solving the most important and most promising tasks. I consider that this is a justified demand. We ourselves, in turn, find the urging that we should accelerate and facilitate the introduction of genuine results to be justified.

We have never left any of our negotiating partners in any doubt about the fact that in our foreign policy a central position is occupied by the constant development of our alliance and fraternal relations with the member states of the Warsaw Pact, with the USSR and the other socialist countries, because it is in this that we see the main guarantee of the preservation of our nationhood, our sovereignty. On the basis of mutual interests and solidarity we have pursued the expansion of cooperation with the nonaligned and developing countries and have striven not only to maintain our relations with the capitalist countries but to further develop them by building on mutual advantages. We favor the preservation of the balance of power in order that the respecting of the independence of states, of their territorial inviolability, of the peoples' right to self-determination should be the basis for the settlement of contentious issues. We are convinced that a nuclear catastrophe is avoidable, that peace can be preserved. The main guarantee of this is the consistent peace policy of the USSR, of the socialist community and the progressive countries, and the ever more determined stand of the Western world's sober-thinking politicians, of the great masses anxious for peace against the arms race which is so wasteful of the spiritual and material forces of mankind. [end recording]

Further on Lazar Speech

LD232001 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Budapest, June 23 (MTI) -- In a report to the summer session of parliament on the government's work over the past two and a half years, further tasks and current issues of socialist construction work, Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar stated, "In keeping with the April stand of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, the government is of the view that socio-economic development is according to the decisions of the 12th HSWP Congress of 1980, the domestic political situation, the people's power and legal order are stable and the country's defence is guaranteed. State organizations work as expected and the national economy has stood the test of difficult years. Every honest law-abiding citizen, irrespective of occupation, world outlook and native language, can live and work in security."

Gyorgy Lazar stated that the dynamism of Hungary's socialist system is particularly striking in the light of the socio-economic crisis of the capitalist world including the most developed states. Previous achievements have been maintained and further progress made, if at a slower rate, in socialist construction.

On the streamlining of the state management, the prime minister said that the restructuring of ministries and organizations continued, administrative staff had been reduced, management expenditure cut back and some 50 areas of work delegated to local councils. However, the government considers that further progress is needed in the elimination of over-regulation and bureaucratic administration.

Gyorgy Lazar stated that the 6th Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) is particularly concentrating on increase in efficiency, improvement of the national economic balance and better adaptation to world economic changes.

The main reason for the recent difficulties faced in the carrying out of the national economic plan is the continued deterioration of foreign economic conditions and unfavourable world market tendencies.

Gyorgy Lazar stated, "Politically motivated commercial and financial restrictions imposed on socialist countries mainly by the United States have increased our difficulties," but added, "damaging consequences of the world economic crisis were accompanied by our own shortcomings."

Several measures have been taken to streamline the production pattern and increase competitiveness and efficiency. In 1981-82 the National Bank of Hungary granted over 20,000 million forints credit for export-promoting projects. As a result of the energy rationalization programme, specific use of energy decreased by 8 percent in productive branches with a saving of 1.6 million tons of oil and oil products worth 400 million dollars.

Limitations on investment and temporary import restrictions were introduced and in 1981 there was a larger than planned increase in consumer prices. Gyorgy Lazar stated, "We have met our main objective of maintaining internal balance and international solvency." He mentioned that the 1982 foreign trade balance showed a 500,000 million dollars surplus, almost the figure planned for 1985, the last year of the plan term. "It took a considerable number of years to halt the increase in debt, and now efforts are needed to decrease it."

Gyorgy Lazar pointed out that production growth for the next few years is to be achieved by the modernization of equipment, technological development and improvement in organization and work style, instead of new capital projects.

Gyorgy Lazar said, "Our participation in the international division of labour, primarily socialist economic integration, should be increased. The CMEA has always been our most important economic partner, and relations with the Soviet Union are particularly important for our economic development and stability."

Gyorgy Lazar reported that the government had met its objectives in the maintenance and consolidation of the results of the policy on living standards. "Major achievements such as full employment and a comprehensive social-welfare service have been preserved and living and working conditions have slightly improved. In 1980-82 personal consumption increased 4 per cent, real income 3 per cent, and average wages and consumer prices 12 per cent. The supply of consumer goods was by and large stable and the real value of social benefits rose by 6 per cent, more than the national income. Nearly 153,000 new flats were built and medical and cultural facilities have improved."

Gyorgy Lazar pointed out that the Hungarian Government as a resolute supporter of peace and progress has consistently pursued an active and comprehensive foreign policy in the spirit of peaceful co-existence.

"In the present tense international situation it is a priority of the utmost importance to preserve the peace of our socialist country and the working people. Together with our allies, we have therefore taken several important initiatives in the cause of disarmament and international co-operation. We support all the Soviet Union's proposals that strengthen international security."

"We attribute particular importance to the reduction of traditional armed forces and weapons in Europe, and support the establishment of nuclear-free zones.

"Our delegates in the Madrid Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe are actively and continuously working for an agreement.

"We stand for the maintenance of the balance of power, and consider the settlement of disputes should be based on respect for the principles of the independence and territorial integrity of states, and the right of self-determination of peoples. We are convinced that nuclear war can be averted and peace preserved. The main guarantee for peace is the constant policy of the Soviet Union, the socialist community and the progressive nations, the resolute action of sober-minded Western politicians, and the large masses of people anxious for peace, who are against the arms race that is destructively using the mental and material resources of mankind." Finally Gyorgy Lazar asked to discuss and approve the report of the government.

REPORT ON 22 JUN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD222323 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest, June 22 (MTI) -- In its Wednesday session the Hungarian Council of Ministers heard a report on the official friendship visit to Hungary of the Bulgarian party and state delegation.

On the basis of a report by the National Council of Hungarian Consumers' Cooperatives the government discussed the operation of consumers' and sales co-operatives, as well as housing and savings co-operatives. It was stated that the comprehensive work of co-operatives is deserves praise both from economic and socio-political aspects, and contribute to the better supply of villages, particularly smaller ones, and the improvement of living conditions.

The session discussed the workplans of the Council of Ministers, the governmental commissions, and the Central People's Control Commission for the second half of 1983.

LOSONCZI, LAZAR GREET PRC LEADERS ON ELECTIONS

LD222354 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest, June 22 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, has cabled congratulations to Li Xiannian on his election president of the Chinese People's Republic. Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar has sent a telegram of good wishes to Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang on his re-election. Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian Presidential Assembly, has cabled greetings to Peng Chong on his being elected president of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

BRIEFS

PAKISTANI CULTURAL EXCHANGE -- Islamabad, June 23 (MTI) -- In Islamabad Hungarian Ambassador Jozsef Ferro and Pakistani State Secretary of Culture Mashud Nabi Noor have signed a cultural exchange programme for 1983-84 between the Hungarian Poeple's Republic and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0646 GMT 23 Jun 83 LD]

NEW COUNTY FIRST SECRETARY -- Gyula Varga has been elected first secretary of the party committee of Szabolcs-Szatmar County. The body had previously relieved, at its session today, Imre Tar on the occasion of his retirement, with recognition of his merits. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 22 Jun 83 LD]

MATERIALS ON VISIT OF POPE JOHN PAUL II

Urban on Pope-Jaruzelski Meeting

LD231744 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 23 Jun 83

[By Stanislaw Filipczak and Jerzy Holder]

[Text] Warsaw 23 June -- At a press conference held here today for foreign newsmen (?concerning) Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland, the press spokesman for the Polish Government, Minister Jerzy Urban told the (?newsmen) that General Jaruzelski's meeting with the pope took one hour and thirty-seven minutes. The meeting took place on the initiative put forth by the pope and was an actual ending of Pope John Paul II's official visit to Poland and a culminating accent closing it. "That meeting was unscheduled," Minister Urban said.

As Minister Urban stated the meeting was a proof of John Paul II's desire to meet General Jaruzelski again and continue talks started in the Belweder Palace. It also reflected the will to discuss issues which are of significance for Poland and the world. The face-to-face meeting of two outstanding Poles serves a better personal acquaintance of each other and acquaintance of mutual stands. "I hope that it will also serve a better mutual understanding of reasons prompting actions of these two outstanding Poles," Minister Urban said.

"I would like to express satisfaction on behalf of the government over the fact that the talk took place and say that, firstly, it serves social peace in Poland and international peace. Secondly, it will serve to promote further development of improving relations between Poland and the Vatican. This talk was held for the benefit of the state and Church together, and I am stressing this," the spokesman stated.

"As it can be seen various political expectations connected with this visit, which were unfriendly towards the Polish authorities have not been fulfilled. All those who not only doubted whether the visit would go ahead but also forecast that it would be a dark moment for socialism in Poland, for the authorities, look poorly from the point of view of their credibility. Also poorly looked those who tried to make use of this visit, which is very significant for the life of the country, to mark their presence by staging, in the shadow of religious emblems, political demonstrations which they fail to stage in other circumstances," Minister Urban said. Urban went on to say that the papal visit to Poland was an object of various strange calculations and rumours. Yesterday's meeting is an indirect answer to them.

The spokesman also referred to a communique issued by head of the Press Office of the Holy See Romeo Panciroli in which he took a critical view on the ways the pope's visit was reported by some Western journalists. Jerzy Urban said that "the communique was an accent during the visit testifying to the relative similarity of the way of thinking" of the Polish authorities and the Holy See. The communique by the spokesman for the Holy See was still another proof of deepening cooperation of both sides.

While commenting on a communique issued after the meeting, Minister Urban underscored that "the Polish Government shares with appreciation the Vatican's aspiration, very strongly emphasized by the pope, to consolidate peace in the world." Minister Urban also added in this context that "both sides wish that contradictions and controversies in the country be solved in a peaceful way, that the Polish People's Republic develop through dialogue and accord and that social moods improve."

The last sentence of the communique reflects the government's conviction that the good of the Polish state is closely connected with good relations with the Church, including both the Church in Poland and the Holy See, Urban went on.

In reply to a question Jerzy Urban described the atmosphere in which yesterday's talk between the pope and Gen Jaruzelski was held as good, characterized by understanding of mutual reasons or by the wish to understand them, great seriousness, care for the good of the country, much frankness and objectivity.

Asked whether he expected any changes in the social situation in Poland stemming from the papal visit and the pope's talks with General WOjciech Jaruzelski, Minister Urban replied "I am an optimist and expect many favourable changes in Poland, I expect a favourable evolution stemming from our policy. I hope that the pope's visit will be one of the elements which will speed up this favourable evolution. The visit may prove to be one of the significant elements."

Answering a question on the possibility of the authorities' dialogue with former Solidarnosc, Urban stated that there is no such a possibility. "Solidarnosc belongs to Poland's history and as a result of the political line adopted by its leadership, it is not a bright chapter in Poland's history."

Giving another reply Minister Urban underscored that there will be no dialogue with adversaries of the socialist system, with the former political leadership of Solidarnosc, with the conspiring underground, with thoese who do not recognize basic principles of the Constitution." [quotation mark as received]

"The Polish Government perceives great deal of favourable elements, from the point of view of its policy, in pope's speeches during his visit to Poland. It also states the existence of very significant controversies between our and the papal point of view and does not consider it as something shocking," Urban said in reply to another question raised by a foreign correspondent.

"It is a fact that representatives of the state, generally inspired by a totally different ideology and a considerably different political concept say something slightly different and the pope says something slightly different. The point of view of the pope was known and nobody expected that the pope would change it," Urban pointed out.

Pope-Walesa Meeting Reported

LD232210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] And now here is a communique of the Press Office of the Holy See:

Pope John Paul II received in private audience today Mr Lech Walesa in the company of his wife and four children.

Officials Attend Departure

LD231742 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1425 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Correspondent's report from Krakow's Balic Airport -- live]

[Excerpt] The following members of the supreme authorities of our country are gathered here to see off the distinguished guest, the head of the Vatican state:

Chairman of the Council of State of the PPR Henryk Jablonski, Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa; Jozef Czyrek; Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski; Deputy Premiers Zenon Komender, Edward Kowalczyk, Roman Malinowski, and Zbigniew Szalajda; Sejm Deputy Marshal Jerzy Ozdowski; and Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] Chairman Jan Dobraczynski.

Present are deputies who belong to the Christian Social Association, the Polish Catholic-Social Union and the PAX Association, including Kazimierz Morawski, Janusz Zablocki, Witold Jankowski, and Mieczyslaw Stachura. Also here to bid farewell to the distinguished guests is Chairman of the Krakow People's Council Apolinary Kozub and Krakow Mayoy Tadeusz Salwa.

Those gathered also include Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz and Generals Jerzy Skalski and Marian Zdrzalka, commander of the Krakow garrison.

Jablonski Address at Departure

LD2318Зб Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1531 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Speech by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State, at departure of Pope John Paul II from Krakow's Balice Airport -- live]

[Text] Your Holiness. The second meeting with the homeland has passed quickly. The days filled with the great toil of the pilgrimage are coming to an end. The time to part has come. Perhaps it will be more appropriate if, instead of the ceremonial phrases which one usually says at such moments, I recall the words of Zygmunt Krasinski: There are no farewells in the world of the spirit. I am convinced that our distinguished guest will remain in spirit with his homeland, with the nation, with its worries and joys, although he will be far away physically. I am convinced he will be participating with his sympathetic thoughts in the process of creating increasingly more complete cooperation between patriots in the hard but unavoidable toil of renewal.

During these several days, Your Holiness, through your numerous private contacts, you have had the opportunity for direct insight into the complexity of Polish issues, the entanglement of various interacting great problems. We are resolving them more and more effectively, although much slower than we would like since we are struggling with many difficulties which are multiplied by external sanctions, restrictions, and instigations which sharpen our internal situation although not in the interest of Poland.

Making consistent efforts to concentrate the broadest possible groups of citizens around the idea of accord and constructive work, we do not set ourselves the goal of attaining a universal unanimity of views, stands, and opinions in all spheres. This would, be contrary to the striving for full development of the personality of every man because we see in the wealth of human personality the wealth of the community which bears fruit, particularly in the sphere of culture. There is just one essential reservation: This development should be connected with a sense of responsibility (?of the individual for) the community in which he lives. Only then will the freedom of man serve to build new values.

How right are the words of Your Holiness: Man can use freedom well or badly. One can build or destroy through it. Knowing this general principle, we hold the view that any differences in world outlook in attitudes and opinions must give way when issues of supreme importance -- peaceful existence of the nation, the existence of its state, the inviolability of its borders, and the meeting of the fundamental needs of the citizens as a whole -- are at stake.

It is on these assumptions that our internal policy is and will be based, and the term "renewal" must mean both for the state authorities and the entire nation daily persistent work in order to give a better shape to our individual and collective life.

We consider this as each citizen's right, duty, and cause of honor. Thank to already completed socialist transformations in our country we have not experienced a shortage of work; there is enough for everyone. However, it is indispensable that all of us, without exception and regardless of existing differences, believers and nonbelievers, make every effort so that work becomes better, improves in quality, becomes more safe, and more productive. With this end in mind we have been consistently reforming our economy. We must continue to improve the law, institutions, and man himself.

This is not an easy task. Since the beginning of the renewal movement, and particularly recently, both the state authorities as well as PRON and other organizations have paid much attention to moral problems and to counteracting illness which troubles our society and reduces its ability for creative activity. We desire that every citizen of this country understand that much more important is the answer to the question regarding what he should be like rather than how much he has. But we know at the same time that at least a minimum of material goods in indispensable to simply exist, to be able to think of satisfying the needs of higher rank, the truly human needs.

Hence, the need for persistent efforts in the economic and production spheres. Even our opponents must agree that contrary to all adversity we have achieved visible progress in this respect and that the situation is different from the autumn of 1981, although the full realization of our program is far away.

Everyone watching without prejudice will admit that never before has the Polish Sejm subjected our legislation to such a thorough review, laying foundations for the broad participation of citizens in the governing of the country.

In full harmony with the implementation of these tasks is the constant and consistent foreign policy based on durable alliances. Its guiding motive was and still is the struggle for the preservation of the country's peace and security, and cooperation between sovereign nations based on equal rights, which is conducive to an unfettered expansion of our economy and national culture.

In many utterances of Your Holiness we found opinions convergent with ours. It would be difficult to list them all. However, it is impossible not to mention with gratitude the reiteration on Polish soil of the appeal for peace, the attitude to our western and northern territories, the need for trust, accord and reconciliation, and the great topicality of Your Holiness' words when you mentioned the spirit of tolerance so deeply rooted in our religious, social, and national traditions that Poland rightly deserves to be called the country where no one is burned at the stake.

I must also stress the great importance of the talks in the Belweder and yesterday's meeting of Your Holiness with General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Sincerely, openly and without concealing divergent points of view we had an opportunity to share common concern over the issues of highest importance for the state and the nation, and to reflect on how to resolve them.

It could not be otherwise when love for the paternal home is our common and great treasure. Thus, we gave the community the best proof that dialogue is necessary, possible, and fruitful.

In Krakow such a contention sounds in a special way. Here in the ancient capital of Poland at the foot of Wawel in a city where we simultaneously admire the heritage of past centuries, the work of many promoters of our intellectual achievements, and the selfless toil of many thousands of workers, the words "People's State" reveal the whole depth of their content and portray not only the present, but also prospects for the future.

These prospects will be more realistic the faster all patriots succeed in coming to agreement and unite in work for the homeland. Just like today they unite in the wish: Let the Polish wings carry Your Holiness successfully to the eternal city. [applause]

Primate Glemp's Address

LD231818 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1641 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Speech by Polish Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp at departure of Pope John Paul II from Krakow's Balice Airport -- live]

[Text] Beloved Holy Father: The week of pilgrimage of your Jasna Gora jubilee has come to an end. It was one of the weeks devoted to the Universal Church and to the local Church in Poland. You frequently address your apostleship to the Church in a single country. Thus it is understandable that these 7 days in Poland were a joint experience of the fatherland and the Church here.

On behalf of the Polish Episcopate, namely the cardinal metropolitan of Krakow, the archbishops and bishops, and on behalf of the priests, seminarians the monasteries and convents, the lay institutions, the parishes, the young and the Polish families, I thank Your Holiness from the heart for your prayers and instruction. May God reward you for your selfless effort, for the understanding of millions of fraternal hearts, for the goodness of your smile, and for your apostolic blessing. We thank you for the praise of our Virgin of Jasna Gora, for the coronation of several of her images for the diocesan sanctuaries. We thank you for the prayer to St Maksymilian Kolbe in Neipokalanow and for the incorporation into the assembly of our beatified outstanding compatriots: Urszula Ledochowska, Rafal Kalinowski, and Adam Chmielowski -- Brother Albert. We thank you for the towns included in the route of the pilgrimage, for faithful Warsaw, for Czestochowa full of prayer at the foot of Jasna Gora, for sunbathed Poznan, for Katowice, which is unremitting in prayer, for the enthusiasm of Wroclaw, for St Anne's Mountain all in song, and for Krakow with its moving love. You have prayed with us in foul weather and in the heat of the day.

We thank you for having given us much joy. During these days joy prevailed in Poland. Millions of people who saw you felt such joy that they shed tears. The joy you have brought us during these days is a great gift. We thank you for this gift of joy and we do not allow sadness to overcome us easily. The Christian is a grateful person.

On behalf of the Polish Episcopate and faithful Catholics I would like to thank everyone for every good deed rendered to facilitate the experience of that great national joy. Thus we thank the state authorities and the voivodship and municipal authorities; not just for their consistent participation in the implementation of the program of the pilgrimage but also for their Polish kindness toward the person of you, our beloved compatriot. I thank the Polish railways and transport enterprises for having facilitated the journeys of millions of the faithful. I give thanks for the universally excellent radio and television coverage. We give thanks to the supply enterprises; we thank the health service for the selfless aid it lent to those whose strength failed; we thank the visual artists, engineers, and employees who prepared the sites of the services. We also thank the Citizens Militia and the security services of the Church for their service of the common good. We thank the closest colleagues of the holy father, from the Vatican, who are our friends.

Holy Father, we bid farewell with the assurance that we will remain faithful to the Church's mission, faithful to the cross and the Gospel of Christ. Thanks to your pilgrimage we have been able to look at ourselves better and understand that we have strength enough to overcome our weaknesses. We want to live in a homeland of peace, knowing that to achieve that peace the persistent implementation of the moral principles contained in the Gospel and papal teachings is necessary. A systematic effort to build a better future is needed. We wish you, Holy Father, our beloved pastor and friend, the fruitful dissemination of the Gospel in the farflung fields of the church on the continents of the world. We want to support you in this activity with our prayers. We assure you that throughout Poland requests will be made constantly to God for your intention, Holy Father. Bidding you farewell, we are already thinking about the next meeting. [applause]

You will not refuse our requests in the future. [applause]

Many magnificent Poles are awaiting beatification; may the declaration of their sainthood take place in Poland, the country of their sanctification. All our affairs, and yours, Holy Father, we entrust to our Mother of Jasna Gora. Bless the Church and the homeland, Holy Father. [applause]

Pope's Farewell Speech

LD231841 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1548 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Speech by Pope John Paul II on his departure from Krakow's Balica Airport -- live]

[Text] Esteemed Professor, Chairman of the Council of State, esteemed representatives of the authorities: I want to thank the chairman for the words said a moment ago on your own behalf and on that of the supreme authorities of the PPR. I give thanks for being permitted in the past days to visit my homeland, carrying out in many places the pastoral duty of the bishop of Rome. The fact that this bishop of Rome is a Pole gives birth, so to speak, to a special need for his presence among his fellow countrymen, particularly at moments as important as the Jasna Gora jubilee.

At the end of this visit, I would like to say to the state authorities and also to the local authorities under them in Warsaw, Skierniewice, Niepokalanow, Czestochowa, Poznan, Katowice, Wroclaw, Opole, Lesnica, St Anne's Mount, and Krakow, thank you once again for all that you have done to enable these visits to take place in a way in keeping with their special character. I realize how much effort and endeavor had to be devoted to it. I address words of thanks to the various branches of the services watching over law and order and over the safety of myself and the pilgrims.

I also address thanks to the air services, medical services, transport and communication services, the mass media, and others. In particular I am thinking here about all those services and persons who have accompanied me and who are still doing so on the route of this pilgrimage. I convey to them my appreciation for their efficient and devoted organization. I would also very much like my thanks to reach all institutions and milieus. It is even more important to me that every person, without any exceptions, who participated in preparing and carrying out the visit find their place in my thank you very much!

Your Eminence, Cardinal Primate, I thank you for the final words which have just been spoken on behalf of the Episcopate and the Church in Poland. I thank the cardinal metropolitan of Krakow for his presence and all representatives of the Episcopate and the Church.

I regard it as a special grace of God, as a special sign of providence that I was given a chance to participate in the homeland's anniversary of Jasna Gora, that I was able after 6 centuries of the presence of the Mother of God in her image at Jasna Gora, to sing the Polish Te Deum Laudamus together with you, and that I was able, together with you, to invite Christ and his mother to our Cana of Galilee for the years to come and generations to come; that I was able to do so, rejoicing together with my compatriots over the first Polish saint of the second millenium, with Maksymilian Kolbe and with the new blessed ones. I regard this as a special gift from the Lady of Jasna Gora that I was given a chance to go on a pilgrimage to her sanctuary from both Warsaw and Niepokalanow, as well as from Poznan, Wroclaw, and St Anne's Mount, and also from my native Krakow.

Let me add to this one more gift of the Polish soil: that I could take a close look today at the Tatra Mountains and breathe the air of my youth. [applause]

I would like to repeat once again what I said when I was greeted on my arrival. My visit, though it proceeded along the routes just mentioned, was addressed at the same time to the entire homeland and all my compatriots. Just as on the day of my arrival I greeted particularly the cities and milieus which this time did not find themselves on the itinerary of my pilgrimage, so now I particularly want to bid them farewell, especially thanking those who tried to meet the pope in other centers, at times travelling many kilometers.

During my pilgrimage to my homeland, I stressed on many occasions that Poland is the common good of the entire nation and all her sons and daughters must be open to this since it requires constant solid efforts by the whole community. I very much want the mounting difficulties to be gradually overcome so that Poles can fruitfully build their present and future. The nation, as I said in Warsaw, must live and develop on the basis of its own resources.

Leaving, I want to embrace this entire country once again with my eyes and heart. I want to take a look at the great areas of Polish work, to stand at each work post, large or small, in the field or industry, at a post of creative work, wherever a man works. I want to stand beside each working man. I wish that the moral order peculiar to this sphere of human life will be recorded in this work so that in complete internal peace, with rights guaranteed and human dignity and work respected, with mutual trust, everyone can find and deepen the sense of this fundamental vocation of man, namely human work. This sense is, in turn, the most profound and effective motive which mobilizes man from the inside.

I also wish that under such conditions work will be performed in a spirit of social love of which I spoke in Katowice so that man will find himself in it and through it serve others and the good of his country. I want and wish for my homeland that the whole gospel of work may be introduced into this Polish work, both that which protects man, his dignity and rights, as well as that which places obligations and is a matter of conscience and of a sense of responsibility, since rights and duties are closely interconnected.

I personally wish for the state authorities that the above conditions may build the common good of the homeland and ensure the due place of the Polish state, the PPR, among the nations of Europe and the world.

Saying farewell to my fellow countrymen in Krakow, a city which has seen difficult moments for the homeland but which has also witnessed times of its greatest flourishing, I wish once again that under the care of the Lady of Jasna Gora good may turn out to be stronger than evil and may triumph on Polish soil. I pray for this constantly. [applause]

PAP Cites Press on Visit

LD240854 Warsaw PAP in English 0703 GMT 24 Jun 83

["Press Review" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 24 June -- The ceremony of bidding farewell to Pope John Paul II after his eight-day pilgrimage to Poland is highlighted by Warsaw dailies, which also carry the speeches delivered on this occasion by President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, the pontiff, and Poland's Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp.

Also printed is a telegramme sent by the pope from aboard the plane taking him back from Krakow to Rome.

A meeting of the Polish Sejm (parliament) scheduled for today to review the government programme of development of agriculture and food economy is announced by the papers.

Also printed are extensive accounts from a news conference held by the government press spokesman with foreign journalists accredited in Poland for the duration of the papal visit to his homeland.

Another major headline speaks of a visit to be paid soon by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski to Bulgaria.

News from abroad speak of the activities of the participants in the world forum for peace in Prague and the Belgrade UNCTAD conference.

Making a tentative assessment of the papal pilgrimage to Poland, ZYCIE WARSZAWY described it as "a visit of dialogue, a dialogue which certainly was difficult, in many matters was based on different or even opposing concepts, but despite this it was continued from the moment the honourable guest was greeted till the moment he was seen off. We can cherish the hope that the effort made in this field will bear good fruit both for Poland and for international relations".

"The value of and need for confidence, agreement, and dialogue, found a firm reflection in the pope's utterances," ZYCIE WARSZAWY editor-in-chief Zdzislaw Morawski emphasized, and termed the fact "one of significant factors of the visit, a factor which has a lasting value for all Poles."

"While stressing moral aspects of man's subjectivity, the pope applied the same criteria to the state, the authorities, and firmly rejected -- by way of the very course of his reasoning -- the concepts of anarchism, also syndicalist ones, concepts of 'underground state' or of 'parallel state' promoted by some Catholic groups," Morawski wrote, adding that "this truth is one of the crucial conclusions from that difficult visit which may bear fruit in the longer run".

Over these "unique days the world saw Poland spontaneous and at the same time order-abiding, and -- if we leave marginal facts out -- also able to preserve dignity and moderation. He who expected that the course of the visit would jeopardize the image of the Polish state or would indicate the weakness of the authorities or their inability to fulfil their functions, was severely disappointed", Zdzislaw Morawski went on.

Making reference to the pope's statements on the need for the struggle for peace, Morawski pointed to the special significance of these statements as they were made "exactly in Poland, exactly in Warsaw, Wroclaw or Krakow." "The world perceived the consonance between the utterance on these matters made by the guest from the Vatican and his Polish hosts".

"Also for this reason the stress on Poland's western borders, on their durability in the legal plane, on the grounds for them provided by history and contemporaneity, sounded the more powerful. The pope's very visit to western territories, the very course of his meetings in Wroclaw and the Opole Silesia had a special meaning," the author remarked.

The protest lodged by the Vatican against Western commentaries on the pope's visit to Poland and the recent meeting of John Paul II with General Wojciech Jaruzelski has caused that the "possibilities of the Western propaganda aggression against the Polish authorities have been thwarted to some extent. It cannot be rule out that more voices of objectivism and realism will be heard from now on," said TRYBUNA LUDU.

"The Jaruzelski-pope meeting, which was not anticipated by the Western press and was a fact that clashed with its evaluations, has put it off guard and forces to change tone," the paper went on.

"In polemics with Western press, we have never suggested that on all matters the standpoints of the Apostolic See and the state authorities of the socialist Poland were identical.

"The differences which exist should not be blurred but spoken of openly instead," TRYBUNA LUDU added.

"But realistic vision of the existing differences should neither ignore nor belittle the fact that on certain matters of fundamental importance for Poland there exists a plan for dialogue. During the past days a considerable part of Western mass media stubbornly refused to acknowledge this fact," said TRYBUNA LUDU.

POLITYKA Editor Views Visit

LD231753 Warsaw PAP in English 1512 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 23 Jun -- Jan Bijak, editor in chief of the leading Polish weekly POLITYKA, said the following about the papal visit:

"The pope's Polish pilgrimage had its political side -- the most important one for a lay journalist. It was a religious event which showed the Roman Church in its passionate struggle, full of contradictions and paradoxes, for the souls of the people who would live in a new millenium -- already the third for the Church.

"It enabled us to encounter an unusual phenomenon of our times, that is the personality of the Polish-borne pope who combines the historical view of the world with diplomatic refinement, the intellectual skill of philosopher and writer with the faith and simplicity of a highland parish-priest, the natural charisma and greatness with the charm of a fine actor.

"The Polish Episcopate conducts dialogue with the present authority with which it made the arrangements for the papal visit, which had to mean some form of recognition, acceptation. The pope does not love this authority. He directly and indirectly disputes with it, employing a skillful and readible allusion."

"But the pope and Church in Poland know that there is no sensible alternative to this authority, if one thinks seriously about a sovereign Poland striving for stabilization and national reconciliation in the reality of post-war Europe," continued Jan Bijak in POLITYKA.

"Community of views was noted in two issues during the visit. In regard to both we are pinning our hopes on the guest:

-- defence of peace, removal of the threat of nuclear war from the world,
-- care for internal tranquility in the country.

"The two matters cannot be separated: peace is the condition and chance for a solution of Polish problems. A favourable solution of Polish issues facilitates peace. The roads to agreement among nations can serve as an example for agreement within the national community.

"And here comes the time to mention my hope pinned on the Polish pope. Thanks to his generally recognized authority and his knowledge of the present-day Poland he can do extremely much to change our image as a country in the Western world. He can draw it closer to truth. He can help Poland to overcome the political boycott, in which the visit makes another break, and the economic boycott forced through by the United States, inflicting so many losses on us. This would mean a great help to the motherland.

"It seems that after the departure of our guest the state and Church authorities should make a common effort to foster such a course of events that would permit history to evaluate the 1983 papal pilgrimage as unequivocally beneficial for People's Poland."

Benefits of Visit

LD232318 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 23 Jun 83

["Building, Not Destroying (by PAP observer J. Wiecek)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] [No dateline as received] -- Many observers have been analyzing and will long continue to analyze the pope's visit to Poland from the standpoint of risky and highly superficial considerations: Who has gained by it and who has lost? The answer to this is unambiguous: The four most important causes, of prime importance for man and for mankind, for Poland and for the entire world, have won. These are world peace, concord, public and international dialogue, and moral renewal accompanied by social renewal. Seeing off the high-ranking guest at Balice Airport, Chairman of the State Council Henryk Jablonski, stressing the great importance of the talks in the Belweder and John Paul II's meeting with Wojciech Jaruzelski, said: We have had an opportunity to share our common concern about the problems most important to the state and the people, sincerely, openly, without hiding our different viewpoints, and to consider solutions to them.

People were drawn to meetings with the pope [words indistinct] by faith, by the desire to take part in historic events and finally by curiosity. They came with the profound conviction that this was an event of enormous international significance. Quite irrespective of people's personal philosophy and individual attitude to religion, there was no one who could remain indifferent to this visit. There were also those for whom the whole point of coming into contact with the head of the Vatican was to demonstrate certain slogans and political [words indistinct] They were in a minority, although for certain Western journalists only such people were worthy of attention [words indistinct] to be elevated to principal players in a sensational plot, with the pope consigned to the background.

(?The word) that has come to the fore in all (?reports) on the course of the visit is the word "peace." Peace for Poland and in Poland. A call for peace emanating from Poland will always have special significance because behind it stand the shadows of 6 million Poles -- the dead of World War II, the memory of the Auschwitz crematoria and the tragedy of Warsaw.

We shall reiterate, since this is a matter of exceptional importance: concord, peace, dialogue, and renewal. These problems have had the greatest influence on the relative weight of the achievements of this visit.

Agreement on Need To build

LD232328 Warsaw PAP in English 2216 GMT 23 Jun 83

["To Build, Not To destroy (by PAP journalist Jadwiga Wiecek)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 23 June -- The pope's visit to his homeland has materialized and it passed according to schedule. Put in a nutshell, its motto is contained in the statements: "The basic divisions today exist between those who are building the country and those who obstruct the process of building", and "to build, not to destroy". The former phrase was uttered by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski during the Belweder meeting. The latter was expressed by John Paul II. Many, very many people took to the streets in Poland. Some of them wanted to draw from John Paul II's words strength [word indistinct] in faith, others looked for a substance cementing the (?numerous) cracks in our personal and social life. They all hoped to gain in the pope's person support for building bridges over the chasm of divisions.

Many commentators have and will continue to analyse the course of the papal visit to Poland in the context of preposterous if flat speculations: Who has won? Who is the loser? But the unequivocal answer is: The winners are four weighty matters of supreme importance for man and mankind, for Poland and the world at large. They are: peace, agreement, social and international dialogue, and moral renewal combined with social renewal.

WARSAW MAYOR DISSOLVES POLISH ARTISTS UNION

LD232330 Warsaw PAP in English 2053 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 23 June -- The mayor of Warsaw dissolved the Polish Artists' Union (ZPAP). Legal wardship of the union will be continued pending the validation of the decision. Efforts made by the authorities to reach agreement with the Presidium of the Main Board of the suspended ZPAP and to remove causes for the ZPAP's suspension did not bring positive results. During many-time talks, the majority of the leadership of the Main Board of the suspended ZPAP rejected all compromise proposals of the authorities to reach accord, get out of the deadlock and to create appropriate conditions for further activity of the union in keeping with the ZPAP statute and the needs of the overwhelming majority of its members.

BAKA ATTENDS PZPR REFORM COMMISSION MEETING

LD232340 Warsaw PAP in English 2106 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] [no dateline as received] The PUWP voivodship committees on the whole positively sized up a project of changes (?to mechanisms) of the economic reform developed by the office of the government plenipotentiary for the reform, it was said at a meeting of the PUWP CC Commission for the economic reform and the economic policy here today.

However, the debaters pointed to the proposed changes in the system of stimuli whose scope is smaller than (?expected) by the working crews. In this context, they raised the question of individual enterprises using their own payment solutions on a wider scale as an experiment, it was reported.

The debaters said that great stress should be laid on the continuity of the solutions of the reform: The present modifications cannot be treated either as a change in the reform or the departure from its fundamental principles but as a means to better adapt its solutions to the changing economic conditions.

Government plenipotentiary for the economic reform Minister Wladyslaw Baka took part in the discussion.

The meeting also emphasized the necessity of strengthening the central control and planning of the economic development primarily by economic instruments.

RAKOWSKI DISCUSSES YOUNG PEOPLE'S PROSPECTS

AU231836 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Jun 83 pp 1-2

[PAP interview with Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski: "Purveying Philosphy of Hopeness Mutilates Young People's Psychology" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] On 14 June the "Program for Improving Young People's Prospects and Careers," which was adopted by the Council of Ministers of the PPR, was 1 year old. In this connection PAP asked Deputy Premier M. Rakowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers Committee for Youth Affairs, to comment on the implementation of the program.

The deputy premier: First of all I want to remind you that the party and state authorities have always dealt with special solicitude with all issues that we usually define as young people's affairs. As you know, the social advance of the workers and peasant classes also denoted the creation of the political and material conditions that have enabled millions and millions of worker and peasant sons and daughters to acquire education and to study in higher schools.

In the course of the many years since the birth of People's Poland we have committed various omissions and errors in our work to educate young people and to channel their aspirations. I think it is difficult to avoid such errors in a period of profound changes. We have also committed them in the past 10 years.

We ignore nothing that is connected with young people and that constitutes Poland's future. We are creating -- not always successfully -- partnerlike principles of cooperation with youth organizations -- the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, the Rural Youth Union, the Polish Scout Union, and the Polish Student Association.

A long-term view of the young generation of Poles and their needs and aspirations, which are often noble aspirations and worthy of moral and political support, requires the consideration of the need to make a certain modification in our concept of education which has been implemented for many years now. It seems that the main weakness of this concept has been stressing primarily the privileges of young people under the socialist system, which has been bound to mean that in practice young people's duties have been diminished not only vis-a-vis history and future generations, but vis-a-vis the present and the sovereign Polish socialist state.

Speaking of history I would like to mention here that various teachers have different approaches to the past. There are teachers who treat history uncritically and try to fascinate young people with the heroic past, carefully avoiding what was bad in it.

Let us take as an example the return of the western territories to Poland. For the Poles born after World War II the fact that these territories are an integral part of Poland is as obvious as the fact that the Vistula flows to Gdansk. We should be only too happy that this is so, but teachers should not ignore the fact that the return of these territories was richly paid for by the blood shed by Soviet and Polish soldiers, that it took many years of struggle to win recognition for these territories in the international arena, that the USSR and the entire community of the Warsaw Pact countries are lasting guarantors of our presence along the Odra and the Nysa, and that there still exist influential forces in the FRG who continue to undermine the final character of the Odra-Nysa border.

When all these aspects of our return to the western territories continue to be ignored then -- unfortunately! -- one cannot find any respect for those who gave their lives for the present shape of Poland and a climate arises in which ignoble facts such as defining the graves and monuments of the fallen soldiers occur, as they did not so long ago.

PAP: When one listens to the discussions in various youth communities one often hears young people grumble that "We have no prospects"; "Our young years are difficult"; and so on...

The deputy premier: Yes, you can hear this, but I think such views are aired under the influence of emotions, of the inclination to exaggerate the difficulties with which every young adult has to face, or of the unconscious or conscious aversion to stick to realities. It goes without saying that we do not ignore the experience the young people gained during the events of August 1980 and we do not make light of the dramas and distractions that have taken hold of the minds of many people, including young people. But we have to be very careful in generalizing such facts and in ascribing them to all young people.

It is a patriotic duty of our teachers to convince young people that the conditions under which they are now able to pursue their careers are not a gift from Heaven, that they are results of the political changes and that they were not easy to achieve. They were made possible through enormous sacrifices, especially if we take into consideration the horrible physical and material losses suffered by Poland during World War II. In 1981 it was fashionable to level total and often demagogic criticism against the entire seventies. The errors committed at that time are obvious and everyone knows them, but is it really possible not to know that approximately 3 million new jobs were created for young people in the seventies, a period which was so criticized?

Young people should be told of these facts. They should not be subjected to the philosophy of hopelessness, negation, and defeat. Let me remind you that quite large numbers of our citizens think that the state creates exaggeratedly hot-house conditions for our young people. We do not agree with this criticism, but we think that giving concentrated attention to the sufferings, difficulties, wrongs, and so on of young people constitutes a serious distortion of reality and amounts to sowing confusion in the minds of those who will take over from us tomorrow. Such an "educational" model is a typical mutilation of young people's psychology and represents the effort to deprive them of what is most valuable at that age: creative enthusiasm and energy. As a result, instead of focusing young Poles' attention on the task of building their own future, they are encouraged to submit to sterile laments and to flee from their real problems.

PAP: Let us return what you have said. The thing is that the attitudes and moods of young people continue to be discussed by mass media and by various meetings, conferences, and so on. People often mention disturbing manifestations and point up passive attitudes, ideological disarray, and averse and even hostile views vis-a-vis socialism...

The deputy premier: It is true that all these manifestations are alive and we do not neglect them. I have mentioned the impact of the events after August 1980 on young people's attitudes and moods. Everyone knows that young people experienced them much more emotionally than my generation did and that this caused many conflicts, even family conflicts.

In the last 3 years quite a large number of demagogues, false "advisors," and anti-communist elements, who see the young people as that section of our community which can be made to join the struggle against socialism, have gained a foothold in the hearts and minds of many young people. Inciting young people against their own state, that is, against their own parents who have helped build Poland with great difficulties, is a political and moral crime. Such an "educational" trend creates an atmosphere of hatred, in which everything is possible. Foreign forces are also behind this trend, which is being created by those who, while making noises around the "Polish problem," want to muffle the echoes of the crimes committee each day in Central America and Lebanon, of the riots in France, or of the still unsolved religious conflicts between the Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland, which has claimed over 2,000 lives so far.

He who addressed young people should bear in mind that millions and millions of them have nothing in common with the aims of the opponents of socialism. Millions and millions of young people continue to learn, to honestly work, and to associate their future with socialism. They want more socialism, more justice, and more promotions backed by talent, knowledge, and social commitment. It is precisely such young people who supply us with members of youth organizations, new trade unions, and the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and with socially militant individuals. There are more and more such people because such was and is the law of life. The conclusion is that young Poles -- like their mothers and fathers -- constitute a community that professes differing attitudes and views. Any generalization is in conflict with objective reality and distorts it.

PAP: How would you formulate the main idea of educational work with young people"

The deputy premier: I think I have already supplied an answer to your question, but I will try to answer it again. Bearing in mind our people's experiences in the past few years, it is necessary today to avoid, like fire, encouraging young people to adopt passive attitudes and the philosophy of negation, to take sighing and exaltation for hope, and to regard the contemplation of the recent and not so recent past as a source of the strength to "survive." Such educational attitudes lead to a blind alley. Young people's vision should be directed toward the future, and the future primarily denotes efforts to focus the attention of the young generation of Poles on effective work and study and on solving the real social and economic problems which we must solve ourselves.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES SOVIET PLANNING OFFICIALS

LD221745 Warsaw PAP in English 1619 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 22 June -- The first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers General Wojciech Jaruzelski today received member of the Central Committee and first seputy head of the Economic Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Boris Gostev, and deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, Stepan Sitorian, who are visitng Poland at the invitation of the PUWP Central Committee and the Polish Government.

B. Gostev informed Wojciech Jaruzelski about directions and methods of party work resulting from the report of the CPSU CC General Secretary Yuriy Andropov delivered at the recent CPSU CC plenum, and the law on workers' collectives and elevation of their role in the management of enterprises, institutions and organizations, approved a few days later by the Supreme Soviet.

S. Sitorian spoke of the work of groups of specialists visiting Poland who have familiarized themselves with to-date achievement of the Polish economic reform, the functioning of its economic mechanisms and projected further improvements of organisational solutions.

Topics concerning cooperation between the Polish United Workers Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, especially with regard to the further development and tightening of cooperation between the Polish and Soviet economy were covered during the talks. Emphasis was laid on the significance of that cooperation, notably Soviet assistance enabling Poland to overcome the economic crisis and embark on the road of balanced development.

Taking part in the meeting were deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, Janusz Obodowski, and Government Plenipotentiary for Economic Reform Minister Wladyslaw Baka.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES ANDROPOV ON ELECTION

AU161525 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent the following telegram to Comrade Yuriy Vladmimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

On your election as chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, I extend to you warmest congratulations and best wishes for success in fulfilling the highly responsible task entrusted to you on behalf of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania and on my own personal behalf. I express the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR, and between the Romanian people and the Soviet peoples will continue to develop and intensify on manifold planes, for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of building socialism and communism in our countries and of the overall cause of socialism and peace in the world.

MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL ADDRESSES FRIENDSHIP RALLY

AU221120 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Jun 83 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, chairman of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) at the 17 June Bucharest Romanian-Mongolian friendship rally]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, esteemed comrades and friends: On behalf of the MRP party-state delegation please allow me to convey to you our sincere thanks for the friendly reception extended to us and for the warm greetings and good wishes voiced here by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. (lively, loud applause)

I take great pleasure in conveying to you, the representatives of the working people of Bucharest and the participants in this meeting, and through you to the fraternal Romanian people, warm greetings and best wishes from the Mongolian working people. (loud and prolonged applause)

We, the messengers of the Mongolian people, are very happy to be in your beautiful country. We toured Bucharest and other cities and visited modern industrial and agricultural enterprises and we had an opportunity to familiarize ourselves with the achievements of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the areas of science and culture.

We were unforgettably impressed with our meetings and talks with representatives of the glorious Romanian workers class, with agricultural workers, and with men of art and culture. We are happy to see that through their devoted work the Romanian working people are augmenting the material and cultural achievements of their fatherland, thus ensuring the country's progress to the new stage of building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

The Mongolian people sincerely rejoice in the achievements of the fraternal Romanian people, and wholeheartedly wish them new and great successes in implementing the socio-economic objectives established by the 12th RCP Congress for continuously developing socialist Romania. (loud applause)

During our stay in your country we had friendly talks and discussions with the greatly esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and with other Romanian party-state leaders. Our discussions and talks proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual friendship and understanding and dealt with aspects of the further development of Romanian-Mongolian relations and with certain current international matters. We briefed each other on the progress of the socialist construction in our countries and on the immediate tasks of our parties and states.

Our exchange of views on the development of Mongolian-Romanian relations highlighted the fact that the continuous expanding and deepening of these relations is fully in keeping with the interests of building socialism in the two countries, of strengthening the unity of the socialist community, and of the cause of peace and socialism. (lively applause)

We attach great importance to the manysided development of our relations of friendship and close cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Romania and with the other fraternal countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of socialist internationalism. This is the fundamental line of our party and government that we are unswervingly implementing.

We note with satisfaction that in recent years our exchanges of party delegations have considerably expanded; our bilateral economic, commerical, and cultural ties and our scientific-technical cooperation have also developed continuously.

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the other fraternal countries are extending technical and economic assistance to the MPR for building certain objectives of particular importance for our national economy. This year we will commission a furniture and pasteboard [MUCAVA] enterprise which is being jointly built by Mongolian engineers and workers together with highly qualified experts from fraternal Romania. We want to express our sincere gratitude to the Romanian friends for their fraternal aid in building projects of a great importance for our national economy and for training young Mongolian men and women in Romanian institutes of higher education. (loud and prolonged applause)

The will and determination of the communist and working people on both sides to cement our friendship, brotherhood, solidarity, and cooperation have been forcefully sanctioned in the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the Socialist Republic of Romania which we signed a short while ago. In our opinion, this historic document does more than embody our cooperation experiences of the past years; it also opens up prospects for further developing our bilateral relations and provides them with a sound political-juridical basis.

We are firmly convinced that Mongolian-Romanian relations will further develop and expand, both at a bilateral level and within CEMA, fully in keeping with the requirements of the Socialist construction in our countries and with the objective laws of development of the international socialist system. (loud applause)

Comrades, our two people live and work under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

In their advance from feudalism to socialism, the Mongolian people have traveled a long and laborious road of struggles and victories.

Examining the current socialist reality in our country, not everyone would realize the enormous difficulties that our people had to overcome, nor fully understand and appreciate the complexity of the socioeconomic problems that Mongolia has solved in the 62 years since the popular revolution.

It is thanks to the devoted efforts of the Mongolian people and their militant vanguard, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], that we were able to end poverty once and for all and to lift the burdens from the shoulders of the working people, to build great industrial centers, and to turn our country into an intensively developing socialist country that constitutes a model for the states which have shed the colonial yoke. (lively applause) At the same time, those achievements are the result of close cooperation with and internationalist aid and support from the fraternal socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union.

Currently, the Mongolian working peole are confidently and enthusiastically working to implement the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, which will mark another important stage in the implementation of the party's strategy of completing the technical-material base of socialism in our country.

Our party is accelerating the rate of development of our economy in order to solve as soon as possible the major economic issue of turning the MPR from an agrarian-industrial country into an industrial-agrarian country. We are perfectly aware that this is not an easy task. In order to achieve that, the party and all the Mongolian people will have to make great efforts and to fully utilize all the material and labor resources of the country. Thus, we attach a rather great importance to developing our foreign economic relations and expanding manysided cooperation with the fraternal socialist states.

The MPR will further intensify its participation in CEMA activities and in implementing the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration and the special long-term cooperation programs, which will help our country to efficiently build up many of the branches of our national economy and thus attain new peaks in socialist construction.

Esteemed comrades, mankind is going through a stage involving great responsibility. The nations are increasingly worried and concerned about the serious aggravation of the international situation and about the escalation of the aggressive plots woven by imperialism, especially by American imperialism.

The intensive arms race, efforts to secure military superiority over the socialist world, and attempts to gain the upper hand in dealing with international matters -- which have become the major basis of U.S. policy -- could force all of mankind into an irreparable catastrophe.

The current situation in Europe is, in our view, dangerous, due to plans to deploy hundreds of American nuclear missiles in some of the West European countries; those missiles are offensive weapons designed to secure the first strike.

We sympathize with and can easily understand the worry and concern of the people who are expecting positive results from the Vienna, Geneva, and Madrid negotiations that could bring about radical cuts in weapons and armed forces and thus create the conditions for improving the situation in Europe and throughout the world.

The MPR fully shares the viewpoint of the fraternal socialist countries that the so-called "zero option" or "intermediary solution" proposed by the U.S. President cannot solve the stalemate concerning the reduction of the means of mass destruction. Such tricks are designed to disturb the current military balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact and to secure unilateral military advantages for the West.

Naturally, in such conditions, the other side, namely the Soviet Union, cannot accept unilateral disarmament without endangering both its own security and that of its allies. Those are the considerations that prompted the declaration of the Soviet Government of 28 May this year, in which the Soviet Union expressed its resolution not to permit the NATO countries to gain a unilateral military superiority and to disturb the current balance of forces.

The MPR Government views the Soviet declaration as a serious and timely warning to the West. At the same time, it expresses the willingness of the Soviet Union to reach an agreement on halting the arms race and on disarmament, with a view to freeing the world nations from the threat of a nuclear war.

Genuine disarmament cannot be achieved by escalating the arms race, but only by implementing effective measures of mutual reduction of arms and armed forces currently in existence, as the socialist countries proposed.

The forceful reaction elicited from the international public opinion by the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union, recently advanced by Comrade I. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and by the constructive proposals featured in the Political Declaration of Prague of the Warsaw Pact member states constitute a sound basis for disarmament negotiations.

The MPR endorses and fully supports those historic initiatives and proposals of the fraternal countries of the socialist community, which it views as a clear proof of a reasonable approach to the problems of disarmament and as a real alternative to nuclear catastrophe.

In our opinion, the peaceful initiative of the socialist countries to conclude a treaty on mutual nonrecourse to military force and on peaceful relations between the members of the two political-military groups -- the Warsaw Pact and NATO -- is equally important. Such a treaty would mark an important step forward toward establishing a climate of mutual trust and understanding among the European states and toward improving the political climate throughout the world.

Given the current international situation, when the aggressive imperialist circles are consistently endeavoring to implicate the Asian continent in their military preparations, the problem of ensuring security in Asia is particularly topical. Many areas in Asia and in the Pacific remain hotbeds of tension and conflict, targets of militaristic aspirations, and arenas of fierce struggle for seizing spheres of influence of the imperialist and hegemonist forces. The hottest and most dangerous point of explosion is still the Middle East; the situation there continues to poison the international situation.

The MPR continues to support the just struggle of the Arab peoples for freedom and independence and against the Israeli aggressors who are violating the right of the Arab Palestinian people to self-determination and the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Lebanon and of other countries in the area.

The MPR speaks out for bolstering confidence, mutual understanding, and relations of good-neighborliness among the Asian states and for a comprehensive political dialogue among them. This aim can be served by the proposal advanced by our party's 18th congress to conclude a pact of nonaggression and nonrecourse to force in the relations among the Asian and Pacific countries. This initiative has been described by several Asian and other countries as an important step dictated by the current realities in Asia, and is rallying positive reactions and support.

Our country is firmly determined to contribute to implementing the peaceful and constructive initiatives of the fraternal socialist countries aimed at solving conflicts and ensuring stability in the various parts of Asia.

We are convinced that the joint struggle of all the peace-loving forces in the world can prevent a new world war and safeguard peace throughout the world. (lively and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, permit me to conclude by once again expressing our thanks to the participants in this friendship meeting of the Mongolian and Romanian peoples, and by wholeheartedly wishing the Romanian working people new and great successes in implementing the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress, in the struggle to build the comprehensively developed socialist society in your country, and in the struggle for peace and security in Europe and in the world. (prolonged applause)

Long live the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the Mongolian and Romanian peoples! (loud applauses and ovations)

Long live the Socialist Republic of Romania! (lively applause and prolonged cheers)

May the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries strengthen!

Long live peace through the world! (prolonged applause. The audience cheers at length for the Romanian-Mongolian friendship and cooperation)

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ECUADOR PARTY LEADER

AU211818 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1804 21 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/6/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front received on June 21 Julio Cesar Trujillo, national director of the People's Democracy Party -- the Democrat-Christian Union of Ecuador, who is paying a visit to Romania.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the fine relations extant between the two countries, and the wish was expressed to further deepen these relations, to the benefit of both states and peoples.

The exchange of views on questions of the international situation emphasized the worry about the deterioration of the world political climate, characterized by the persistance of tension in interstate relations, by the need for strengthening the solidarity and collaboration among communist, socialist, social-democratic parties, among all progressive, anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, based on the observance of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, non-interference in domestic affairs, non-recourse to the threat or use of force.

Both sides pointed to the need for a political, negotiated settlement of the states of tension and conflict in various zones of the world, for the cessation of any foreign intervention and the recognition of each people's right to free and independent development.

During the talk, emphasis was placed on the fact that the cardinal issue of our time is the cessation of the arms race, the passage to specific disarmament measures, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, and on the important role of mass actions, of all initiatives in favour of eliminating the dangers of war, of building a climate of peace, confidence and collaboration among nations.

At the same time, stress was laid on the need for the consolidation of the collaboration and solidarity of all developing countries, for the establishment of a new international economic order and for the insurance of all peoples' and especially of the lagging ones, socioeconomic progress.

The interview which occasioned an exchange of cordial greetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea, proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR FROM GUINEA

AU211819 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1732 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/6/1983 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu received on June 21 Aboubacar Kaba who presented his credentials as ambassador of the Popular and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea to Romania.

The ambassador shows in his address: "Your consistent stances, Mister President, on major international issues are a proof of your firm resolve to further act for finding peaceful and equitable solutions to these issues". Reference is also made to "the numerous visits of friendship paid to Romania by heads of state and governments which confirm the great confidence you, Mister President, enjoy with peoples the world over".

Next stress is laid on the close and productive Romanian-Guinean collaboration, on the good results of the collaboration between the two countries in the training of cadres for agriculture and other fields of activity.

In his address of reply the Romanian head of state stresses the fine Romanian-Guinean relations and says: "I see with profound satisfaction that the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation on multiple planes between our parties, countries and peoples are steadily strengthening. These relations have been powerfully stimulated by the meetings and talks held in Bucharest and Conakry with President Ahmed Sekou Toure, by the important understandings and agreements covenanted together on those occasions.

I reiterate Romania's and the Romanian people's wish to further develop the Romanian-Guinean relations both bilaterally and in the international life, to the benefit of both peoples and countries, of the cause of international peace, detente and understanding".

Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasizes in his address, is carrying on an intense international activity, steadily militating for the prevention of war and the defence of peace, for the cessation of the arms race and a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, for a political, negotiated settlement of all interstate disputes, for the attainment of the aspirations after freedom, independence and progress of all peoples.

Then Romania's president says in his address that within the framework of her general policy of developing the relations with all states, Romania has paid particular attention to the consolidation of the friendship and collaboration with the African countries, with the developing and non-aligned countries.

The Romanian head of state wished the ambassador of the Republic of Guinea success in the fulfillment of his mission and assured him of the support of the State Council, of the Romanian Government and of his own support.

After the ceremony of presenting the credentials Nicolae Ceausescu and the Ambassador Aboubacar Kaba conducted a cordial talk.

MUGABE INTERVIEWED AT CONCLUSION OF VISIT

AU211654 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jun 83 pp 1, 7

[Dusica Petkovic report on interview of Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, granted to BORBA -- date and place not given]

[Text] At the conclusion of his 2-day visit to Yugoslavia, [16-18 June] where he attended the work of the Sixth UNCTAD Session, Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, kindly responded to the request of the BORBA Editorial Office to answer several questions.

The Zimbabwe prime minister stressed the need for establishing new, more just international economic relations and advocated a greater understanding by the developed countries for the problems of the developing countries.

The traditionally good relations between Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe, established as early as the liberation war in this African country, now have all the opportunities to be promoted, Prime Minister Mugabe believes.

Indispensable Interdependence

[BORBA] Comrade Prime Minister, what do you expect from the Sixth UNCTAD Session? Do you think that the positions of the developed countries and the developing countries are now, after 2 weeks of work, any closer? What is your view about the interdependence of all countries of the world and about the need for an equal, equitable development of all countries?

[Mugabe] Although I did not participate at the conference from its beginning, I am sufficiently informed by members of my delegation about its course. Personally, I am a little disappointed over the big gap that has appeared in views and positions between the developed countries and the developing countries. Nonetheless, I hope that here in Belgrade a joint position will be concluded which will enable the developed countries to accept the establishment of a system envisaging the transfer of technology from the developed countries to the developing countries, more just prices for our export goods; briefly, a system which could led to establishing a new, more just international economic system.

However, it appears that the developed countries, particularly the United States, are not willing to cooperate to a greater extent on this task. The developed countries want to leave us to our own devices so as to admit that the problems that we now face have originated in our countries, that these problems have been created by us, the developing countries, and that for this reason we must find our own solutions and ways out within the framework of our national economies. However, we want something else: that a greater interdependence in the field of economic relations be recognized, on interdependence which is indispensable if we want to cure certain ailments of the existing international economic system.

My hope therefore is that a greater understanding and negotiations will result from the present impasse and lack of agreement, and that the conclusion of the UNCTAD conference will perhaps bring such views and positions with which we will all agree. However, in order for this to happen, much remains to be done and much effort will have to be invested.

[BORBA] How do you see Zimbabwe today, 3 years after its independence? What do you consider the greatest successes, and what are the greatest difficulties on the road of your country's development?

[Mugabe] I am very happy and satisfied with the progress that we have achieved, despite the fact that for 2 consecutive years we have been affected by droughts, and that we are affected by the world recession which has affected the Zimbabwe economy, particularly its mining industry -- our income from ores and minerals has been reduced. However, recently things have improved and there are certain hopes for improvement.

The policy of national reconciliation and unity which we have tried to implement has met with certain challenges by dissident elements from Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union, while South Africa is also trying to carry out sabotage acts against us. One such act was the destruction of 13 of our planes last year carried out by South African agents. Earlier an arms and ammunition depot worth $36 million was destroyed in our country. On that occasion, Yugoslavia helped us by sending experts to carry out investigations in these cases.

Dissidents Are Losing Ground

Everything I have spoken about obstructs positive steps and achievements as well as everything we are trying to do for our country. However, we are convinced that we have achieved many more positive aspects in Zimbabwe's development. I am satisfied that I can now claim that our people are more united, have deeper roots in their homeland, and are more attached to it. The people in Matabeleland, for instance, now support the government, despite the efforts of dissidents to prevent them in this. Recently I read that the dissidents from Matabeleland withdrew into Botswana and that from there they carry out attacks on Zimbabwe border villages, burn down houses of common people, it means that they are now against the people of that region, against Matabeleland.

We must, our government must help these people more than in the past. I personally believe that unity in the country has been strengthened. The white community, which has accepted the reality of changes, also contributes to this. The acceptance of changes by members of the white community does not at all mean a coercion that they must remain in the country at any price. They are free to leave the country if they want, and many racists have already done so. Those who have remained do not feel like racists, and live, as they themselves say, really satisfied and happily.

[BORBA] How would you assess the relations between Zimbabwe and Yugoslavia?

[Mugabe] These relations are traditionally good and their roots date from the period of our struggle for independence, when we enjoyed great assistance from the people of Yugoslavia. The friendship between President Tito and myself constantly grew and developed into truly warm relations, particularly after my last meeting with your president at Brioni in 1979. We shared identical views and feelings which have now been realized -- Zimbabwe has become independent.

Against Nuclear Destruction

What remains now is that we continue to strengthen relations and friendship, not only on the political level where we hold similar views in all fields, but in the economic, scientific-technical, and all other areas. It is quite certain that we have established very close relations, and a greater trade exchange must now result from our cooperation. On this occasion I had talks with the Yugoslav leadership on certain specific forms of promoting our relations and cooperation.

However, we must also unite forces on the principles of nonalignment in order that we may make even stronger efforts for urgent nuclear disarmament and for removing fear of these arms. The intention exists that these arms should soon be deployed in Europe, even close to Yugoslavia. We all feel this fear -- namely, that those who produce the destructive arms will continue to perfect them. And if one side does this, then the other side will certainly follow suit. Conflict situations are thus created as well as the threat that the destructive arms will be used. I assess behavior as destructive that leads to the destruction of the world.

We feel that all people of the world, all the developing countries, the medium-developed countries, as well as the progressive developed countries, should truly unite their forces and oppose the accumulation of nuclear arms.

We are very satisfied that our talks here were very fruitful and we hope to continue to build our traditionally good relations, as real allies, countries which made efforts for world peace and security.

We are grateful for the wonderful hospitality we enjoyed for 2 days in Yugoslavia -- evidence of the traditional nobility of the peoples of Yugoslavia -- while the respect that was paid to us reflects the love of the Yugoslav peoples for the peoples of Zimbabwe, and I can assure you that the people of Zimbabwe repay this love with the same deep and warm feelings toward the peoples of Yugoslavia, Robert Mugabe said in conclusion.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY SWEDEN'S PALME

LD221314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0655 GMT 22 Jun 83

["Communique on Palme's Visit" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Sweden have made the evaluation that relations between them are developing successfully in many areas and expressed their mutual interest in the enhancement and enrichment of these relations with new forms of cooperation. There is considerable proximity or identity in their assessments of the international situation and views on the basic problems of peace, international security, cooperation and development in the world.

This was stressed in the joint Yugoslav-Swedish communique today concerning the visit to Yugoslavia by Swedish Prime Minister of Palme, who was staying in our country at the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

Anita Gradin, minister for immigration matters, was a member of the Swedish prime minister's party.

During his visit the Swedish prime minister was received by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency. Palme held official talks with Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, and J. Dejanovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference. He also spoke at the Sixth UNCTAD session. Anita Gradin, minister for immigration matters, held separate talks with Dr Djordje Jakovljevic, president of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Welfare.

P. Schori, undersecretary of state in the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and M. Komatina, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, also held separate talks.

Olof Palme had a meeting with Branislav Ikonic, president of the Serb Executive Council, and visited the Fagram compressor factory in Smederevo, which was built on the basis of joint investment with a Swedish firm, and Dubrovnik, where he had a meeting with A. Markovic, president of the Croat Executive Council.

During official talks and other meetings, assessments were exchanged on the international situation and on the state of bilateral cooperation.

A positive development of bilateral relations was noted in many areas. Both sides expressed their interest in the enhancement and enrichment of these relations with new forms of cooperation. The need to make additional joint efforts to attain balanced trade exchange and to make a bolder use of the modern forms of economic cooperation, especially joint investment and cooperation on third markets, was pointed out.

The Yugoslav side expressed satisfaction with the understanding of the Swedish authorities for the position and problems of the Yugoslavs staying and working in Sweden. The expectation was underlined that the solutions for the remaining unresolved questions will be found in the same spirit. The need was also pointed out to guard mutual friendship against anti-Yugoslav groups which do not like consolidation of Yugoslav-Swedish cooperation.

Considerable proximity or identity of the assessments of the international situation and of the views on the basic problems of peace, international security, cooperation and development in the world was noted.

Both sides pointed out the present dangerous trends of aggravation and confrontation in the world and the need to step up international efforts to have these trends stopped and replaced by understanding and cooperation. It was stressed that this particularly applied to the arms race which is in danger of escaping control and threatening the foundations of stability and peace in the world.

Both sides stressed that there is no valid alternative to detente in Europe and that it is in the interest of all the countries taking part in the Madrid CSCE meeting to overcome their differences on the basis of the draft final document by the group of neutral and nonaligned countries and to ensure the earliest possible successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting. In this context, the vital need was pointed out for reaching agreement about a European disarmament conference which could usher in processes of genuine disarmament on the continent.

Concern was expressed over the stagnation in the relations between the developed and the developing countries and over the constant worsening in the position of the poorest developing countries. It was stressed that without building more equitable international economic relations there could be no lasting stability or peace in the world. The hope was expressed that at the Sixth UNCTAD session a consensus will be arrived at on the joint need and concrete measures necessary to rapidly resolve these problems. Considerable attention was paid to the exchange of views on the activity of nonaligned countries regarding the implementation of the decisions of the Seventh Summit in New Delhi. The positive role of the nonaligned policy was stressed in the efforts to surmount the present tension in the world and to quickly build more equitable international political and economic relations.

The proposals to introduce nuclear-free zones in specific parts of Europe as part of efforts to introduce nuclear and other type of disarmament on the continent were discussed as well.

The visit and the talks took place in a very friendly and cordial atmosphere, says the official communique in conclusion.

UNCTAD DEVELOPMENTS SEEN AS 'SLUGGISH'

Developing Countries Fear Impasse

LD231114 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1703 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 22 (TANJUG) -- The developing countries voiced their deep concern and feelings of hard disappointment at the 6th UNCTAD here this afternoon (Wednesday) over missing progress in the work of this gathering.

In addressing a Plenary session called at the request of the "Group of 77", Abdullahi Said Osman, Somalia's ambassador and representative of the developing countries evaluated that no progress had been made in any field. On the contrary, he assessed, the developed countries are showing no readiness to fulfil even their received commitments. Even visible are attempts at going backward and at imposing new obligations on the underdeveloped countries.

Assessing working committees at the UNCTAD Six Ambassador Osman stated that in the committee discussing the problem of commodities negotiations are not making much progress, except in relation to the common [word indistinct] commodities where, in fact, no additional obligations are demanded.

In the committee on trade negotiations continue, but with no prospects for any progress, as the developed countries' stand does not offer much room for negotiations.

The developed countries state that they do not consider that decisions adopted by consensus at the past UNCTAD sessions are binding for them.

The developed countries, the Somalian ambassador said, impose paralell obligations to developing countries regarding the liberalization of trade, protectionism and structural adjustments, ignoring fundamental differences in the position of the developed and the developing countries.

The talks on special measures to benefit the least developed are not making any headway, either. The developed do not want to meet even the obligations they assumed at the 1981 Paris conference.

The spokesman for the Group of 77 said that the developed had also revised their stand on the technology transfer and totally refused cooperation.

The Somali ambassador further said that the talks on trade among countries with different social and political systems were at a complete stand-still as well and that there was no progress, either, in the talks on cooperation among the developing.

In making his evaluation of the situation, Ambassador Osman reiterated the minimum goals the developing countries would like to materialize at this conference.

The developing countries are asking for easier terms so as to increase the inflow of means under acceptable conditions, then the developing countries wish to have an easier access for their products on the developed countries' markets, and further they are insisting on having measures initiated with the aim of preventing the repetition of the case of the past two years in which prices for raw materials have fallen to catastrophically low levels.

At this session, failures should not be shrouded in trite and misty generalizations, Ambassador Osman said.

The Somali ambassador said that the developed countries are aspiring for an adoption of a political declaration containing general aims which the international declaration containing general aims which the international community has several times adopted in the recent decades.

The Group of 77 cannot reconcile with an action line like this. We are still hoping that concrete results, which would be of interest to us, would be attained at the session, concluded the Somali ambassador on behalf of the developing countries.

Li Ke, the Chinese minister for external economic relations, gave support to the assessments of the Group of 77 emphasizing China's concern over the to-date failure in discussing the questions on the agenda.

Norwegian representative, ambassador Martin Huslid spoke in the name of the group "B" (western industrialized countries). He said that it is too early to make conclusions on the course of the Sixth UNCTAD and suggested that attention be pointed to the questions on which agreement is likely.

Huslid said that it would not be realistic to expect that the many questions which have been discussed over the years be resolved at the Belgrade session.

Huslid said that the western developed countries had, even when greeting the Group of 77 Buenos Aires resolutions, noted that some of the resolutions were "really extensive".

The last to take the floor, the representative of "group D" (East-European socialist countries), Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic Peter Dietze said that these countries shared the assessment of the session as presented by the Group of 77.

Closing the debate, president of the 6th UNCTAD session Lazar Mojsov also expressed concern over the course of the work of the session to date.

He added that he had, over the past few days, endeavoured to encourage the negotiation process and recalled that the conference bureau had decided that the work of the committees and the working groups continue until the end of the week, and of the first committee, until Monday.

Mojsov called on the participants in the session and, particularly, the members of "group B", to re-examine their stands.

He underlined the importance of the current UNCTAD session to international economic cooperation and the international climate, in general. He pointed out that a failure of the Belgrade UNCTAD would be very unfavourable for the present-day world which is already suffering because of the stand-still in the work of other international conferences.

Progress at 'Complete Deadlock'

LD231305 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0959 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 23 (PTI) -- UNCTAD VI, which reached a dramatic turning point Wednesday, with an extraordinary plenary session to highlight the complete deadlock in the negotiations is left with just one week to produce concrete results.

Although the group of 77 countries and the group "b" (developed) nations pledged themselves to continue the negotiations, no major breakthrough is likely unless outstanding issues are taken up at a high political level.

The conference president, Mr Lazar Mozsov of Yugoslavia, shared his own concern at the lack of sufficient progress in the committee discussions on commodities trade and money and finance. Real negotiations had not yet started, he noted while winding up Wednesday's special session. He appealed specially to group "b" not to engage in "a step back" compared to past commitments and said the world could not afford an unsuccessful outcome of UNCTAD VI in the current global crisis.

'Minimum' Results Anticipated

LD232105 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 23 (TANJUG) -- Wednesday's plenary session, convened at the request of the Group of 77, has strongly resounded among the UNCTAD participants and, it may be said, helped to speed up the sluggish work of the committees and working groups.

It appears that the time has come to take off the gloves of diplomatic rhetoric and tackle the session's task concretely and openly, without fearing polemical discussion.

The impression is that the participants began to talk more openly and concretely today. The developing countries do not want to leave Belgrade only with a sonorous political declaration, but demand concrete solutions and precise agreements on the problems besetting the world, themselves in particular.

Despite the slowdown and the distance between the developed and developing countries' positions, very few observers believe that UNCTAD could close without producing at least minimum results.

This is realised also by the leading industrial countries which are objectively obstructing progress regardless of their declarative statements. So far they have shown no readiness to accept proposals for any major changes in the domains of protectionism commodity prices and international finance.

After yesterday's plenary session the developed countries are expected to state their positions on these issues with greater precision.

Conference circles are of the prevailing opinion that UNCTAD must make progress towards bringing the positions closer and resolving some questions. This is imperative not only because of the gravity of the present moment but also because UNCTAD'S function and goals agreed twenty years by both poor and rich, oblige it to do so. UNCTAD is of great importance to everybody, its success as well.

SOVIETS TO REPAY KOSOVO FOR FAULTY GAS LINE

AU222034 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Excerpt] A session of the basic organization of the LC of the ferronickel smelter, attended by Veli Deva, Kurtes Salihu, and representatives of the sociopolitical structures of Glogovac Commune, has discussed the process of construction of this industrial plant which is of special importance for the Kosovo economy.

Kurtes Salihu pointed to the insufficient activity of the self-managing organs and of the organization of the LC of the smelter, as well as to their failure to find proper contents of work, which is confirmed by the fact that not one of the responsible people in this collective can provide an answer to the question of who is to blame for the incomprehensible mistake that wrong pipes were laid for the future 25 km-long gas pipeline. Salihu said that such and similar mistakes can by no means be hidden under the cloak of objective difficulties. It was said that the damage which was done will be repaid by the sellers in the Soviet Union, but other difficulties also present a brake on the further construction of the smelter. They, however, are not insolvable and removing them will represent the greatest tasks for the communists of this collective.

SFRY-BULGARIAN BORDER MEETINGS HELD

At Negotin

AU221050 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jun 83 p 14

[Text] Negotin, 19 Jun -- A traditional Yugoslav-Bulgarian meeting of the border population of the Negotin Commune on the Yugoslav side and of Bregovo on the Bulgarian side was held in Negotin yesterday. On this occasion, a meeting of the representatives of sociopolitical and economic organizations of the two communes was also organized. As part of the 1-day program of the meeting, photographic exhibitions "Tito Said" and "Pioneers of Yugoslavia in the War and Socialist Revolution" were opened in Negotin. Photographs also showed the economic and socioeconomic development of the Bregovo Commune. A cultural and entertainment program was also staged for the meeting and sports events were held.

At Dimitrovgrad

AU221052 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jun 83 p 6

[S.S. report]

[Text] Dimitrovgrad, 19 Jun -- A traditional border meeting, attended by several thousands of people from border communes in Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria was held in Dimitrovgrad today.

On this occasion, a celebration was held at the Square of Liberation in Dimitrovgrad, at which Petar Tasev, president of the Dimitrovgrad Communal Assembly, said that such meetings strengthen even more the friendship and good-neighborly relations.

MIJATOVIC RECEIVES FRENCH SOCIALIST LEADER

AU221932 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 20 June (TANJUG) - Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, received Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the French Socialist Party, at the Federal Palace today and had a lengthy friendly conversation with him. During the exchange of views on bilateral relations, mutual satisfaction was expressed with the level of cooperation attained by the two countries and a desire was manifested to expand and enhance this cooperation further, particularly in the economic field. International problems were also discussed and special attention was paid to the situation in Europe, the dangers of the arms race, and the world economic crisis.

GLIGOROV CITES MEASURES TO STABILIZE ECONOMY

LD231013 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 22 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia will make profound changes in the economic structure and the social super-structure in order to put into practice its long-term economic stabilization programme, ranking Yugoslav official Kiro Gligorov stated at a press conference today, Wednesday.

Gligorov assessed that the implementation of the long-term economic stabilization programme would be very difficult, precisely because it called for profound changes. According to him, Yugoslavia has no other choice. All subjective forces have spoken in favour of such changes, the stabilization programme has met with broad support and society is ready to grapple with the difficulties, he said.

As head of the group preparing the long-term economic stabilization programme, Gligorov specified that the basic changes would be directed towards strengthening the position of the workers and their decisive influence on the conditions and results of work.

As some of the important forthcoming changes, Gligorov cited smaller dips in the economy's funds, changes in the price policy, stimulation of integration, working out still further the system of foreign economic relations and changing of the taxation system.

He said that changes were also envisaged in the primary distribution of income.

Gligorov said at the press conference that it was necessary to establish a link between decision-making on the income and economic responsibility. He pointed out that decision-making was alienated in various political and financial centres of power and that decisions were often made without economic justification and responsibility.

Gligorov said that, due to the above, it was necessary to discontinue the practice of over-emphasizing the role of the organs of socio-political communities, banks, organs of administration and other social organizations.

He particularly stressed that the changes would not be introduced only in the economy but in all social spheres as well. He noted that "full consent should not be expected" to all these changes and added that there would be inertia or even resistance to the introduction of the agreed changes.

He, therefore, pointed out the need for a strong social action in order for the stabilization programme to be as effectively as possible put into practice.

PLANINC: SFRY TO ATTEND BALKANS MEETING

LD231536 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1313 gmt 23 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, June 23 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is ready to take part in a meeting of the Balkan countries at the level of experts that should be held in Athens towards this year's end, Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc has emphasized in her reply to a message from Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou.

The Yugoslav reply was presented to the Greek Government in Athens today, Thursday. The reply emphasized Yugoslavia's working for promotion of both bilateral and multilateral relations in the Balkans and the closeness of stands Yugoslavia and Greece have on these matters. Recalling that Yugoslavia, as a non-aligned country, has considerably contributed to safeguarding a large part of the Balkans from bloc influences, Milka Planinc pointed out in her reply that the Athens meeting could also consider possibilities for setting up a non-atomic zone in the Balkans.

Yugoslavia evaluates that cooperation in the Balkans can be developed with success only if the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of frontiers and noninterference in the internal affairs of countries be respected, it said.

An active treatment by all the Balkan countries of good-neighbourly cooperation can overcome differences and disputes still existing in the Balkans, Yugoslavia thinks.

[Words indistinct] Yugoslavia considers as necessary to ban all the shows of force along foreign borders and any stockpiling of convential arms there.

Yugoslavia also gave support for President Constantine Karamanlis of Greece's initiative in 1974 for holding all Balkan gatherings to discuss all-round cooperation among the Balkan countries, it was recalled.

LJUBICIC, CKREBIC TALK WITH KOSOVO LEADERS

LD232254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Pristina, 23 Jun (TANJUG) -- Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Serbian Socialist Republic and Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian League of Communist Central Committee, are spending today and tomorrow in Kosovo. The republic's highest-ranking officials today talked with the Kosovo leadership about topical questions of the political-security and economic situation in the province. They were briefed on these matters by Sevcet Jasari, president of the Presidency of Kosovo; Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the Kosovo League of Communist Provincial Committee; Ilija Djukic, president of the Provincial Assembly; Bajram Seljani, president of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference; and Imer Pulja, president of the Executive Council of the Kosovo assembly.

Speaking about the situation in the province, Sefcet Jasari said that it is constantly improving and becoming more stable and normal in every respect and that it does not differ essentially from the situation in other parts of the country. Working people, citizens, and most young people, both in work organizations and living environments, are involved in settling the basic problems and there is growing vigilance and a feeling of responsibility for carrying out the obligations and tasks aimed at complete stabilization. In brief, despite numerous problems, Jasari said, the situation among the working people and citizens of Kosovo is stable. The area of activity of the Albanian nationalists and irredentists and all other hostile forces and trends has been restricted. The situation both at the university and in schools is considerably more favorable, though at one time problems were most numerous, and the front of struggle involving the young generation is growing wider.

It goes without saying that the situation is not the same and as we would like it to be everywhere, Jasari said, and added that there are attempts to belittle the action of the League of Communists and all organized socialist forces and that there is also opportunism. Apart from that the enemy continues to work underground and is trying to reorganize himself. He keeps writing slogans and distributing pamphlets and is trying to cause dissent in intranational relations, while propaganda from Albania, in alliance with the enemy emigration, continues unabated.

The improved situation is not in the interests of the Serbian and Montenegrin forms of nationalism either. These two are also active in various ways, above all by presenting the situation as worse than it is, discrediting cadres and negating the sociopolitical institutions in the province, Jasari said.

The struggle in the province is made more difficult, Jasari said, by individuals' statements, isolated cases of removal of the Albanian flag, and discussions held in individual forums in connection with the manner of its use.

Ilija Djukic particularly pointed out the efforts which have been made to promote the functioning of the political and delegate systems. Many shortcomings have been eliminated and the work of the assembly mechanism improved but all this is not at a level in keeping with the situation in the province. Economic stabilization, achievement of respect for the law and the constitution, speeding up cooperation with municipalities, and the problems of the Serbs' and the Montenegrins' emigration remain the main assembly questions.

Emigration, which is the most difficult political problem not only of Kosovo, was particularly discussed today. The basic conclusion is that emigration under pressure has diminished, that a better political climate has caused this process to slacken but that it is still continuing. However, the reason why Serbs and Montenegrins are leaving remains unexplained. True enough, as was pointed out by some of the speakers during the conversation, there is no dispute as regards the counting and recording of all the causes but even today the analysis has not yet yielded a unanimous assessment of these causes and their order of importance. At the same time it was noted that concrete measures have to be worked out and complete accord reached on how to create the conditions necessary for those who had emigrated to return and for those who wish to come to Kosovo to arrive.

Ilijaz Kurtesi and Bajram Seljani drew particular attention to the broad activity of all the organized forces in the province and especially of the League of Communists.

Kurtesi stressed that very significant positive changes have taken place in the Kosovo League of Communists, that it has grown stronger ideologically, organizationally, and numerically, and that its prestige has increased.

Speaking about relations in the Serbian Socialist Republic, Kurtesi said that following the 18th session of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, numerous processes were set in motion and that broad cooperation has been achieved at all levels, especially in associated labor. However, he said, there are still tasks which must be resolved jointly with the broader participation of the appropriate provincial organs in creating relations and eliminating specific problems.

The political situation is especially burdened by the economic difficulties which are particularly pronounced in this province. There is growing awareness of the need to rely on one's own forces and to use one's own resources.

Speaking about this, Imer Pulja, president of the Kosovo Executive Council, especially stressed the need for wider support for the provincial efforts to overcome economic difficulties. This is especially necessary in view of the province's debts. Pulja pointed out the pronounced social contradictions and the great problem of unemployment which, as he said, has not been given a corresponding place in the documents determined so far.

It was stated that the Serbian Socialist Republic does more than anybody else in the field of associating labor and resources. The associated labor from Serbia proper has signed 14 self-management agreements with the provincial economy for constructing new projects which will employ 3,500 workers.

The Kosovo leaders also pointed out the ever-increasing unity of cadres of all nationalities, as well as the phenomena of one-sided information, revanchism, and other phenomena which affect faster stabilization of the situation.

Taking part in the conversation, Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, agreed with the assessment that the political and security situation in Kosovo is considerably better than a year ago, that the intensity of the political work and activity of the League of Communists and all socialist forces is at an enviable level, and that all this is producing positive results.

Only a politically blind person can negate all these results which are obvious at every step, Ckrebic said. He especially pointed out the existence of the enemy who is changing his tactics but not his strategy and who tries at all costs to show his presence, to introduce insecurity, to disrupt intranational relations, and to influence the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins. Our action must therefore be aimed at checking this enemy activity.

Eaphasizing that good results have been achieved at the university, where the political action used to be sluggish, Ckrebic said that at this high school institution the action in future must be still more intensive because this is the place for ideopolitical struggle against the enemy and for winning over the intelligentsia.

We must continue to struggle in practice and in action against nationalism and irredentism and against forced pressure, regardless of where they come from, which aim at questioning the constitutional position of the province and the republic. We must say clearly that the constitutional position of the republics and provinces which is based on the foundations laid down by common struggle and revolution cannot be changed.

Referring to the problem of emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins, Ckrebic agreed with the assessment that crude pressure has been reduced. However, it is still there and this fact should not be ignored because as long as it exists, regardless of its forms, we cannot direct our action to another direction, Ckrebic said.

Speaking in conclusion about some cases where the flag of the Albanian nationality was removed, Dusan Ckrebic said that a recent case at Pester was solved. The initiative taken in the republic for a common solution of the way the flags are used aims at a united practice around the country because is is known that some republics have a law on the use of flags and others have not. In is good to solve this question because this will remove all present disagreements in this field, Ckrebic added.

Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Serbian Socialist Republic Presidency, also emphasized that visible progress has been achieved in Kosovo during the past year in every respect and that it is therefore necessary to see what else should now be done.

We must now struggle to achieve greater unity within the Serbian Socialist Republic and the whole country, he emphasized. All our joint agreements and all meetings of our working people and citizens are important for achieving complete unity. In the future, there must be still more of this because many joint projects are ahead of us.

Referring to the activity of the hostile forces in the country, the republic, and in the province, Ljubicic observed that their tactics differ according to the region. They exploit all our shortcomings and every vacuum. Here in Kosovo, they are trying to provoke Albanian nationalism and irredentism and to manipulate the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins. In the Serbian Socialist Republic, apart from inciting nationalism and Greater-Serbian aspirations, the enemy is trying to present the economic situation in a small more gloomy manner. It especially exploits the problems of emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins. Apart from this, it also accuses the leadership of the Serbian Socialist Republic of lack of ability and of paying insufficient attention to the Serbian and Montenegrin population in the province. The enemy is developing these activities where the League of Communists has not acted and where the danger from the enemy is not visible, Ljubicic said.

He also assessed that the struggle against the crude forms of counterrevolution has been won and that the enemy is no longer capable of some bigger action. It has not been completely destroyed, however. If we ask ourselves whether we are satisfied with the present results, Ljubicic added, we can answer in the affirmative. However, we can only be satisfied if these results encourage us toward still greater activity.

I also agree that the situation is still not as we want it to be and that we cannot reconcile ourselves to it. Political action must not cease and must be taken into the villages, local communities, work collectives and among working people and citizens. Ljubicic emphasized. He stressed that the intranational relations represent the central question in the province. They must be further improved. Conditions must be created in Kosovo which will make all people feel the same, free and equal.

With all our forces, manners, resources, and concrete actions, we must create conditions for emigrants to return and those who wish to go back, especially if we wish to develop the Kosovo economy in a faster manner. We must also bring in a number of necessary experts who will help in this direction.

Ljubicic, too, observed that there is no complete analysis of the reasons for the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins. He added that too many factors deal with the problem of emigration instead of trying to check this process.

The work and activity of the League of Communists and all leading people in Kosovo enjoy full support and confidence within the League of Communists and among the working people in the Republic of Serbia and throughout the country. This confidence is achieved by work and struggle for equality, the president of the Presidency of the Serbian Socialist Republic said. He added that it is necessary to overcome earlier views on the narrow interests of the province, as well as of Serbia proper, and to develop the most acceptable forms of solution of all disputed questions.

KOSOVO EMIGRATION REPORT CRITICIZED

AU231651 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Excerpts] With a joint session of two committees of the SFRY Assembly -- for internal policy and for sociopolitical relations -- discussion has begun on the report by the Federal Executive Council on the emigration under pressure of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. Report by Bozidar Veljkovic:

Much has been done with a view to improving the atmosphere of trust and creating conditions for a feeling of security of Serbs and Montenegrins and for undisturbed living and work in this province. However, emigration has not been stopped. This obliges all sociopolitical forces and all sociopolitical factors to continue the action. Drasko Jurisic, Jetula Gasi, Zvonko Spoljar, Mito Micajkov, and other delegates have pointed out that the action for stopping emigration under pressure must be conducted in the places where people work and live, which means every place and all the time.

Zarija Martinovic directed much criticism towards the report of the Federal Executive Council. According to him, the report is factual instead of analytical. The report has not got a whiff of a political assessment and does not point to the prospects of the action.

Marinovic disagreed with the conclusion that emigration has been decreasing because the number of those emigrating has been decreasing. The number is smaller, but it should be seen in relation to the smaller total number of Serb and Montenegrin population who have remained in Kosovo. According to him, the situation is much worse, because even those who have been resisting emigration for many years are now emigrating. Those who have been fighting are now giving up because they have lost confidence in the struggle.

We have uncovered a large number of hostile groups in Kosovo, but there are no data in the report on the number of leaders we have uncovered. We sentence an irredentist typist to 7 years, and an irredentist university professor to 5 years in prison. It is well known, Martinovic said, what the significance is of those who write notes and what it is of those who only act according to those notes.